

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Who owns the oceans?

The risky practice of unilaterally claiming vast tracts of the world's oceans continues unabated, raising as many problems as it solves. New lines are being linked in on maritime maps that say, in effect, "No trespassing in 200-mile limit." Or "Fishing only by permission and within quota limits."

Latest to join the parade of "every man for himself" on sea restrictions is the Soviet Union, which early in December announced extension of its offshore fishing limit to 200 miles. On January 1, Canada's 200-mile fishing limit went into effect with the United States following suit in March. Others recently taking similar steps include Norway, Iceland, South Africa, France, Mexico, and Guatemala.

In some cases, these broader ocean jurisdictions overlap with other nations' claims. In others, a deadline has been set for working out agreements to continue fishing in the other fellow's zone. In a few instances, nations have indicated they will refuse to accept quotas or fishing laid down by coastal powers.

The risks of continuing this virtual ocean anarchy are plain, even when only fishing rights are concerned. There is the difficulty of working out bilateral agreements nation by nation on how many of which kinds of fish can be caught where. And the historic rights of certain nations to fish in distant waters also raise problems. It certainly would be more efficient

to work from an international agreement than piecemeal rules.

Beyond fishing rights lies the pressing problem of regulating the mining of deep-sea beds for their valuable mineral deposits. The fishing zones are also 200-mile economic zones, and landlocked or undeveloped nations feel they should get a share of the seabed treasures.

Solving such problems is not easy, as the failure of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference to reach agreement after three years and five international sessions demonstrates. But the unfortunate result of going ahead unilaterally is not one agreed law of the sea, but a jumble of national stakes that are potential trouble-breeders, as the confrontations between Britain and Iceland have shown.

All of which highlights the urgent need for the Law of the Sea Conference, which renews next May, to end the marathon dispute between developed and developing nations and produce an acceptable comprehensive treaty. Otherwise, the developed powers are left with restricted zones wherein their rights and ownership have not yet been adequately defined or accepted. And lesser nations may be left without a rightful share of the sea's wealth.

With the risks of further delay so apparent, it is high time for this particular impasse to be faced and broken.

Ford and Puerto Rico

Well-intended but ill-advised — we agree with this congressional reaction to President Ford's proposal that Puerto Rico be made his country's 51st state.

President Ford can hardly be challenged on his defense of the timing of the announcement as ruling out political implications. It was good to hear him deny that his recommendation derived from the possible federalizing of Puerto Rico's offshore oil, which would have been out of keeping with the spirit of his fine stated motive.

This motive was to make permanent the common bonds between the people of the United States and the people of Puerto Rico. And there is much to be said for reaffirming these bonds in a period when a vociferous minority, egged on by Cuba, demands independence contrary to the wishes of most Puerto Ricans.

Still, the statehood proposal was an awkward package for a departing President to leave on the doorstep of his successor. President-Elect Carter seemed as surprised as the Puerto Ricans and everybody else. Both he and the first responses from Puerto Rico are surely correct when they say that any move for statehood should come from the Puerto Ricans rather than Washington.

In the Rhodes tradition

For women, this has been a year of breaking down the barriers that once guarded certain male-only scholarships. First it was West Point, Annapolis, and the Air Force Academy that opened their doors to women candidates. Now another milestone has been passed with the naming of 13 women among the 32 successful Rhodes Scholarship applicants this year. It was the first time since the scholarships were established in 1902 under the will of Cecil Rhodes that women were eligible.

We are glad that this restriction has been lifted — and consider it proper that the women were selected on the basis of equal competition with male applicants.

Rhodes trustees, to their credit, managed to get the restrictions lifted under Britain's Sex

Discrimination Act, which enabled them to ask the British Government to amend the Rhodes will. It was his bequest of £3 million that instituted a scholarship scheme which has brought young men from many lands to study at Oxford University. As a financier, statesman, and empire builder in Africa, Cecil Rhodes staked out the one-time colony of Rhodesia, now unilaterally independent.

For every successful applicant, male or female, over the years there have been scores of others, almost as gifted in intellectual attainment, character, leadership, and physical vigor (which are the basis for selection) as those who won. We wish the winners, including the 13 female trail-blazers, well in their years of study in England. The losers, one suspects, will do very well elsewhere, for the competition is keen even to get nominated for a Rhodes.

Meanwhile, our guess is that Cecil Rhodes, who knew a lot about the difficulties of pioneering, would have understood.



The Christian Science Monitor

Behind China's present turmoil

As

of the latest plebiscite in 1967, more than 60 percent of the Puerto Ricans favored the present commonwealth status. This means that the people are U.S. citizens with such obligations as serving in the armed forces when called upon but without having to pay federal taxes — and without receiving certain benefits or having voting representation in Congress.

The statehood issue has been played down even by the new Puerto Rican Governor, Carlos Romero Barceló, whose party favors statehood. He cautiously welcomed Mr. Ford's tenant. But he was also reported to have been embarrassed by the Ford initiative coming right on the brink of the Governor's taking office.

Those reports of violence and internal disorders in China, some of which may be old incidents hauled out for fresh comment, along with new promises of an era of freedom and progress, all appear to be part of the new regime's effort to consolidate its power and popularity.

Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng wants latitude

to make the necessary changes to modernize China and meet its economic challenges. This,

in a sense, is a reaffirmation of the late Chou En-lai's objective of transforming China into

an advanced nation by the end of this century.

In this effort, the alleged indiscretions of the disgraced "gang of four," which includes Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, are proving most convenient.

Disturbances past or recent can be blamed on radicals under her leadership. Her group also can be accused of hampering production and ignoring the people's welfare. The implication is that the radicals are so rigid in their ideology, so strict in their dogmatism, that they would have denied Hua and his followers the flexibility they need to improve China.

Casals returns

It would have gladdened the heart of Pablo Casals to witness the celebrations and cheers in honor of him in his native Catalonia on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Not only because they reflected a people's warm homage to a great cellist and humanist. But because they ringingly represent one more step in Spain's gradual move toward full-blown democracy.

That, above all, is what Casals yearned for

from the time he left Franco's Spain in 1939.

Down through the years he became a glowing symbol of resistance to oppression. He would return to Spain, he said, only when a popular

government came to power.

For millions, Casals' glorious musicmaking

kept alive that hope. Now, the exile has returned.

Meanwhile, our guess is that Cecil Rhodes,

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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Carter honeymoon: happy start, but . . .

Critics circle the White House

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor



UPI photo

Washington
The President-Elect now faces what leaders of both parties seem to agree will be an extended honeymoon period before his critics begin to snap at him.

Now Monitor samplings of top Republicans and Democrats here and around the United States indicate:

1. The Republicans in Congress and elsewhere are saying:

(A) The American public will feel we are being unfair to Mr. Carter if we fault him too soon.

(B) Mr. Carter's cabinet choices and his economic program are sufficiently satisfactory to cause us to feel we can find areas of cooperation with him.

(C) We are such a tiny minority in the power structure, at every level of government including Congress, that we will have to wait until there is evidence of dissent welling up from a substantial element of the public before we snap on the attack. Otherwise, we may find that our criticism will be absolutely ineffective — like blowing in the wind.

2. And Democrats who might be the President's critics — liberals who may feel the economic package is not sufficiently stimulative, members of labor who wanted a bigger jobs program, and others — seem likely now to hold their fire for some time to come.

The leading political analyst says that Mr. Carter, "unless he makes some tremendous blunder," may get a "free ride" from his critics for a long, long time.

This analyst says it might be even "a year or two" before Mr. Carter begins to feel the heat from either the right wing or the left wing — or both.

Already, though, there are clear expressions of the Carter "honeymoon." Among them:

• Although Congress is looking hard at some of the President-Elect's appointments — particularly his attorney general, Griffin Bell, and the man he has named to direct the CIA, Theo-

Ready or not, here comes Carter

done. Surprise — the implication is that all will be confirmed.

• Republican leaders in Congress are saying there will be no hard-fought battle with the President over his economic package.

• That is, there will be some alternative GOP plan and certainly some discussion and argument, but no "great debate" is imminent.

• Editors from the media around the country are reported to be either favorable to Mr. Carter, his appointments, and early plans, or to take a "wait and see" approach.

Cartoonists also are reported to be finding it difficult to portray Mr. Carter in ways that point negative characteristics. Many cartoons are, thus far, more photographic than caricature.

Ulster: help for terrorists caught in webs of violence

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Northern Ireland's peace movement has come up with a plan it hopes will provide a way of escape for teen-agers and others caught in the province's web of terrorism and violence.

It said the peace workers' mission and their place in history will have been to promote a climate in which governments and politicians can resume their task — to work out just and acceptable political solutions.

Dr. Cahal Daly, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, issued an equally strong condemnation of violence in a New Year's message. Like the Rev. McDonagh, Dr. Daly praised the Northern Ireland peace movement.

He said the peace workers' mission and their place in history will have been to promote a climate in which governments and politicians can resume their task — to work out just and acceptable political solutions.

An "escape officer" will be appointed for each of the local peace groups the People for Peace is organizing: (People for Peace is the name now given to the stop-the-violence movement started last summer by Mairead Corrigan and Mrs. Betty Williams.)

He charged that Northern Ireland's British rulers are guilty of a lamentable desertion from responsibility brought a sharp rebuke from The Times (London).

A Times editorial said the bishop follows the logic of every parlor revolutionary in equating force used for the purpose of subversion with force used by legitimate authority. Yet the editorial acknowledged that the British Government has decided to leave constitution-making in abeyance for the moment.

The point stressed by Dr. Daly, the Rev. McDonagh, and the People for Peace is that political action is needed now in Northern Ireland. All think political advancement is possible, despite persistent violence, if past mistakes are left behind.

Dr. Daly said the illegal Irish Republican Army's present campaign consolidates division and hostility and Northern Irish Roman Catholics are the chief casualties. Protestant terrorism is the totally foreseeable and predictable consequence of IRA violence, he added.



By Sven Simon

Johannesburg

• If there is a revolution in South Africa, it is unlikely that black moderates will come to power.

• The era of violence inside black townships is probably over and blacks will turn to urban violence (against whites).

• A great number of trained white professionals are leaving South Africa and this is a "major tragedy" for the country. These are some of the points made by Mrs. Helen Suzman, a leading champion of civil rights in the South African Parliament, in an interview with this correspondent.

Mrs. Suzman, a member of the Progressive Reform Party, has for 24 years been one of the most eloquent voices raised against the ruling National Party of Prime Minister John Vorster.

Referring to South Africa's many primitive and undisciplined Africans, Mrs. Suzman said

"Please turn to Page 10."

Mrs. Suzman: champion of civil rights

By Jane Goodwin

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

Highlights



ENDANGERED SPECIES. Man must choose which ocean mammals to save, according to a world meeting of marine experts. Page 19

THE APPEAL OF COMMUNISM. "I joined the Communist Party because . . . if you are looking for a way to change society in an . . . orderly manner, this is the only way." Monitor correspondent Takanori Oka, has found more and more young people in Europe and Japan who believe communism meets their desire for political morality. Page 18

MOSCOW'S TERRORISM. Soviet officials fear that last week's subway explosion may encourage other dissident violence. And since such violence is thought to be copied from the West, it is expected to strengthen the hand of those who oppose free outside contact. Page 9

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FOCUS

How Peking editors snip history

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING. It happened recently in a history class at Peking University. A student, thinking his professor's rendition of certain events in China early this century was incomplete and extremely slanted toward a Communist viewpoint, politely asked the professor whether a historian shouldn't try to tell the whole story, in other words, the truth.

The professor said in effect that this was a reactionary point of view. The historian in China does not try to tell the whole story, he said. The historian serves the cause of revolution as defined by the Communist Party.

So, it might be said, does the Chinese film editor.

In a technical tour de force the Chinese have put together a two-hour film documentary on the mourning for Chairman Mao Tse-tung last September without once showing his widow or the three other leading radicals who played a central role in the events but were purged less than a month later.

Even the funeral wreath from Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, which had stood at the foot of Mao's bier for a week, has been slipped out of sight. The wreath is the only shot of Mr. Hua speaking. For the rest of the Hua speech only his voice is heard, as scenes are shown of the crowd in Tien An Men Square and of crowds in various provincial and regional capitals where simultaneous memorial rallies were held.

The film, entitled "Eternal Glory to the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung," shows thousands upon thousands

of mourners entering the Great Hall of the People to pay their last respects to Mao. But the camera shots that were so standard on television then — showing the mourners filing past Mao, Mao or other members of the radical "gang of four" — have all been cut out. There are tight close-ups of Hua Kuo-feng, who emerged as Chairman of the Communist Party in the power struggle that saw the purging of the four.

The film editors accomplished even greater feats in their handling of the outdoor memorial rally for Mao Tse-tung on Sept. 18. As Mr. Hua read his speech of tribute to Mao, it might be recalled, the young Shanghai radical Wang Hung-wei loomed over his left shoulder, peering at Mr. Hua's text as if eager to know what he was about to read.

A few foreigners who have already seen the film movie say viewers neither see Mr. Teng nor hear his voice. The camera wanders around the room where the memorial service was held and an announcer is heard reading part of Mr. Teng's speech, they say.

However, one cameraman, whose future seems assured, shot a few minutes of Mr. Hua from an opposite angle, which cuts the young Mr. Wang out of the frame. All that can be seen of Mr. Wang is the barest sliver of his shoulder now and then. This is the only shot of Mr. Hua speaking. For the rest of the Hua speech only his voice is heard, as scenes are shown of the crowd in Tien An Men Square and of crowds in various provincial and regional capitals where simultaneous memorial rallies were held.

Another film tribute, this one to the

©1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

late Premier Chou En-lai, also relies on the film editor to eliminate a political problem. The film has been released this week as one of many tributes being paid to Premier Chou on the first anniversary of his death.

The problem here is that the man who delivered the tribute to Premier Chou at the memorial service Jan. 15 was none other than Teng Hsiao-ping, who has not made a formal public appearance since that date. When the radicals were riding high last spring Mr. Teng was purged. He was labeled counter-revolutionary by, among others, the current party chairman, Mr. Hua. There hasn't been a single negative reference in the press to Mr. Teng for a month, but there have been no positive references, either.

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Many diplomats here are convinced that a strong faction in the political right of Mr. Hua is pushing him very hard to turn Mr. Teng back to power. The film, as described by those who have seen it, suggests the pro-Teng element has still not succeeded. The consensus among foreign analysts here is that if Mr. Teng does come back in a senior party or government position, then he and not Mr. Hua will be the real power in China.

The essential point here is that East Germans were not stopped there, but foreign vehicles were regularly checked. Now presumably, with visas being issued for all who enter East Berlin, there will be no need to have these checkpoints.

As a result of these moves, the three Western allies sent a statement to Moscow reminding the Soviet Union that it is responsible for upholding the four-power agreement, especially in regard to changing the status of Berlin.

In addition to the statement, East Germany has taken two specific steps:

• Since Jan. 1 it has required all foreign visitors entering East Berlin from West Berlin to

Communists tighten control on East Berlin

By David Nutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

BONN. A few more steps have been added to the delicate diplomatic dance that goes on almost constantly over Berlin.

In sequence, what has happened is this: the East German Foreign Ministry put out a New Year's declaration stating that the 1971 four-power agreement does not apply to East Berlin. This claim is nothing new, but the phrasing of the statement, some analysts said, had an air of "finality" to it.

But the new measure will give East Germans more control in two areas: over the entry of foreign workers from West Berlin on brief visits, and over the activity of newspapermen who often go into East Berlin for a day at a time.

Foreign workers — Greeks, Turks, and others — with jobs in West Berlin frequently go in East Berlin to stay overnight. They often take East German marks with them, bought at a bargain rate in the Western sectors, to spend on inexpensive East German goods.

The agreement names the western sectors of Berlin specifically, but it does not name West Berlin or the eastern sector as such. It refers to "the relevant area" and the "situation which has developed in the area" — terminology that presupposes differences in legal status.

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Mushrooming Soviet embassy worries Lisbon

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON. A controversial "Berlin wall" around the East German Embassy here and an accelerating influx of Soviet diplomats into Lisbon has started to alarm some Portuguese officials.

Sources say that one or two new Soviet diplomats are arriving every week in Lisbon when customs officials temporarily refused to release a pile of crates marked for the East German Embassy that contained very sophisticated and powerful radio equipment.

There is one group in Portugal that evinces no surprise at the size of the Soviet bloc's presence here. The small pro-Chinese, Marxist-Leninist Communist Party — the only one officially recognized by China — has been warning the country for the past two years that Russian KGB agents are operating in Portugal by the hundreds. For them, the Moscow-faithful Portuguese Communist Party, headed by Alvaro Cunhal, are "social fascists" or sometimes "Nazi-Cunhalists," and Moscow itself the "headquarters of social imperialism."

A number of the pro-Chinese party's militants work at Lisbon airport, and they maintain that the Soviet Union has more than 120 accredited diplomatic couriers flying in and out of Portugal.

This pro-Chinese party, though small, is accorded a surprising respect by many top-level military men and politicians.

Meanwhile, one pro-Soviet group, whom some suspect of being more than simply the Soviet-Portugal Friendship Association, subsequently took over the council, they told the embassy the wall would have to be demolished by Dec. 20. The East German ambassador agreed, but asked for the deadline to be extended until Jan. 3. That deadline has passed and the wall is still standing, to the growing irritation of the government and the press.

A statement issued after a general meeting of the association said the Communist Party leadership objected to the group's nonpartisan stand on local politics.

Sorry state of justice worries Italy's prosecutor

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

ROME. A severe indictment of the state of justice in Italy has been made by Italy's senior public prosecutor.

Speaking at a ceremony here marking the start of the new judicial year, Ubaldo Bocella, chief public prosecutor at the Court of Appeal, said three-quarters of crimes in Italy remain unsolved and cases for which prosecutions do take place are held up by a logjam of some 2 million criminal cases being processed by the courts.

The Rome daily newspaper *Il Messaggero* commented that the number of pending trials has increased sixfold in the last 15 years. The law of prescription will soon provide an automatic amnesty for criminals, the newspaper said.

Mr. Bocella said crimes of violence have shown a continuing increase. There were 1,591 murders committed in Italy in 1976, an increase of 10 percent on the previous year. Kidnapping, armed robbery, and rape also showed significant increases.

Poor pay and insufficient numbers of warders make escaping from Italian prisons relatively easy. There were only 11 prison officers on duty at Treviso prison to guard 220 prisoners on the night of the recent breakout. The governor of the prison in Treviso, said all the prisoners could have escaped if they had wanted to. He pointed out the easiest escape route in a nationwide television interview. Many of the cells are equipped with television.

Two Italian judges have been murdered in the past year by urban guerrillas calling themselves the Red Brigades. This organization has declared war on Italian society and succeeds in "springing" a considerable number of its leaders from jail. One Red Brigade leader, Antonio Marocci, was among those who escaped from the jail at Fossombrone.

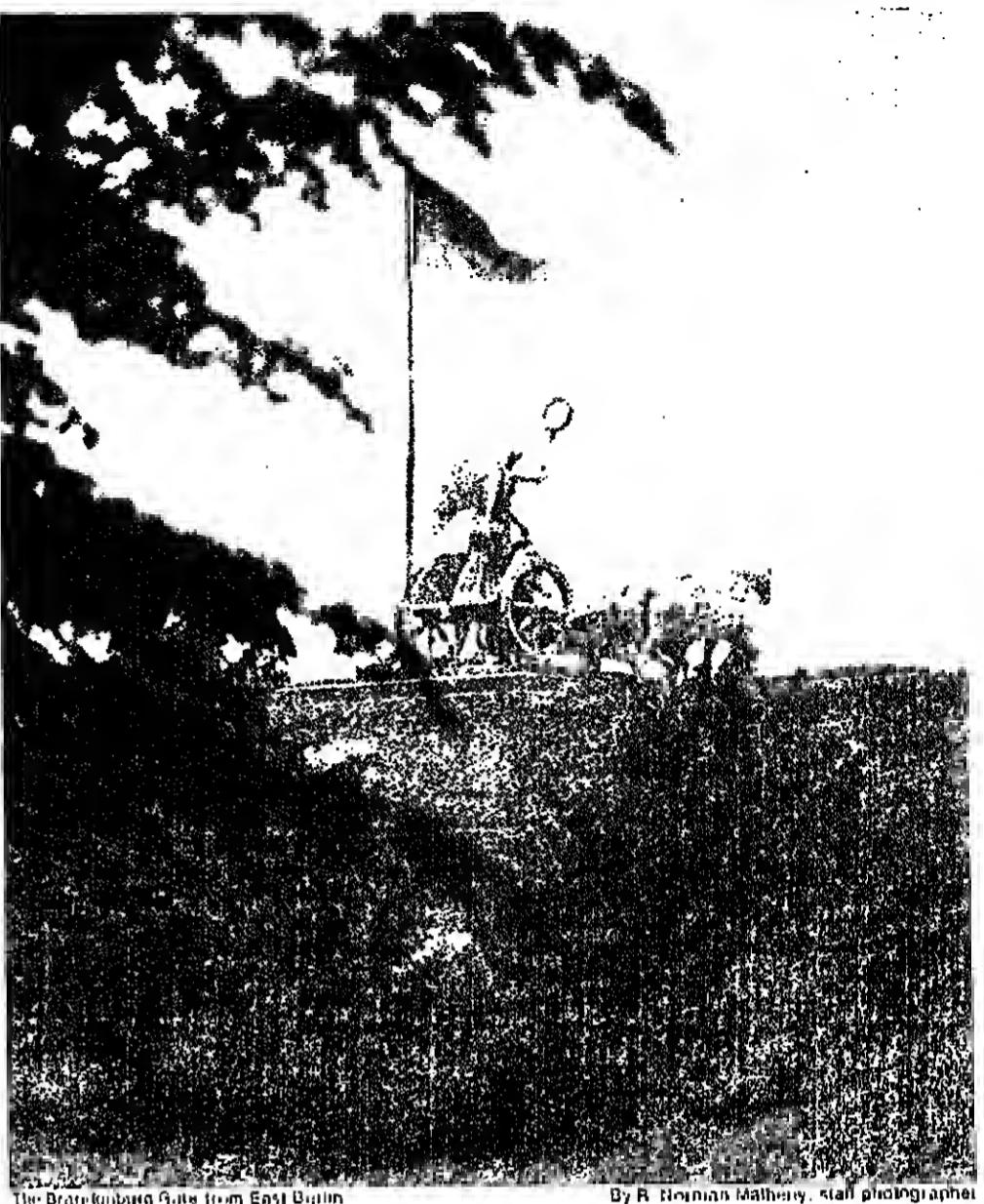
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There are about 33,000 prisoners in Italian jails, two-thirds of whom are still awaiting trial due to the slowness in the administration of justice.

There is a huge backlog in civil cases, too.

Mr. Bocella said there is a backlog of more than 1 million suits awaiting trial, owing to the high costs of providing judges and the slow and antiquated machinery of justice. At the moment it takes a civil case an average of two years to be heard.

Europe



The Brandenburg Gate from East Berlin

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer



Were the demands of British labor so unreasonable?

programs whose returns do not justify their costs.

The truth is incredibly overlooked by British policymakers that it is impossible to achieve growth in an economy which is taxing resources away from productive sectors and devoting them to less productive or nonproductive uses. Investing productive resources in projects having low, or negative, returns squanders the national wealth and lowers the national output.

But by far the most disturbing fact about the British case is that it is not exceptional. These same policies are followed in varying degrees by governments in almost all countries. From oversized freeways in Mexico to overpriced sewers in California to grandiose steel plants in India, boondoggles have a fatal attraction for government planners. It is ironic that these

wasteful of public planning have been more openly acknowledged in the Soviet Union, where the 1985 reforms attempted unsuccessfully to correct them, than in the West.

Thus far, Western policymakers have admitted no failures. Evading the truth has been rather easy in the United States, where its vast wealth permits a level of public waste which would be intolerable in a poorer country. The poorer countries, meantime, can blame their failure on the so-called population "explosion." And as for Britain, there are so many alternative rationalizations of the British problem and so many foreign powers willing to underwrite the recurrent mistakes that the moment of truth may be delayed a good bit longer.

Mrs. Kusner is professor of economics at Humboldt State University in California.

Europe

Cinemas showing Entebbe films draw bomb threats

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

Two of the various Entebbe films, celebrating the Israeli rescue of the hijacked French airliner passengers in Uganda last July, are playing to varied audiences in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

Reactions to Warner Brothers' "Victory at Entebbe" and Twentieth-Century Fox's "Raid on Entebbe" have been equally varied, ranging from bombs placed in cinemas from Athens to Düsseldorf and ridicule in Israel, in Uganda President Idi Amin's reported statement that "victory" was meaningless.

In Athens, all but one of seven cinemas showing "Victory" stopped the film after a few days of telephoned bomb threats, mainly from people purporting to be Palestinian sympathizers, and discovery of three unexploded bombs. The one cinema still showing it by Jan. 8 happened to be located in the basement of Piraeus police headquarters. It was well protected by plainclothes detectives who frisked patrons and checked their identities.

Similar threats halted the film in Rome. In West Germany, two people were arrested after fire bombs were found and defused in Aachen and Düsseldorf cinemas. Responsibility there was claimed by a group calling itself "Revolutionary Cells - Fighters for a Free Palestine."

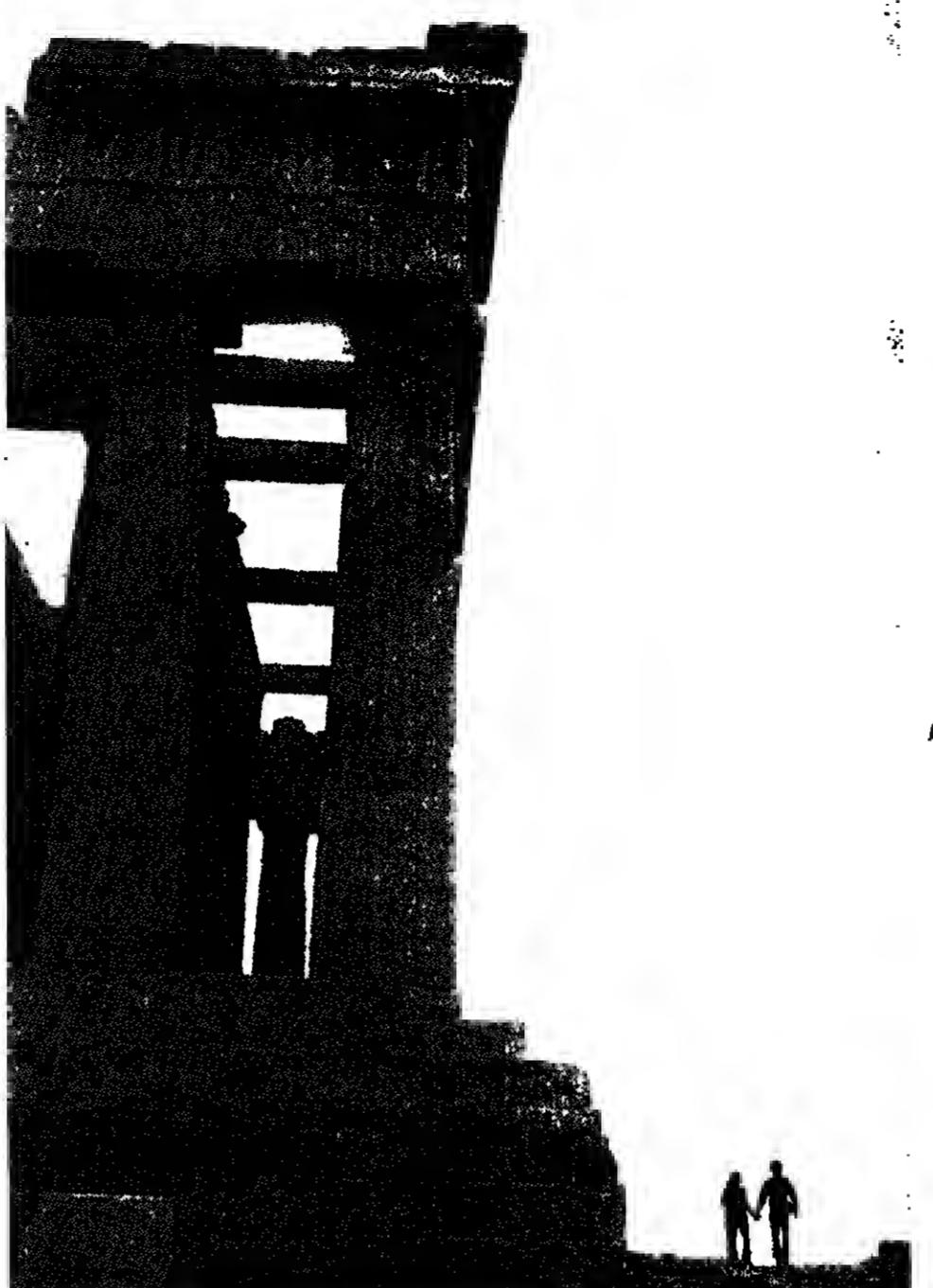
The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) news correspondent in Israel reported the jeers of young Israeli soldiers in Tel Aviv movie houses when Charles Bronson, pinning Israeli Brig. Gen. Dan Shonron, commanding the Entebbe task force in the "Raid" version,

watched with satisfaction as the rescue team in the Uganda-bound transport plane began a low murmuring song that rose to a great hand-clapping chant, anticipating the coming triumph.

In "Raid," a table-thumping Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is played forcefully by Peter Finch, in contrast to a more retiring Anthony Hopkins who was the Prime Minister's role in "Victory." Hopkins is more hesitant and self-effacing Rabin who defers to a much tougher Burt Lancaster as Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

Giora Rejwan, an Israeli film distributor, cabled Uganda President Amin to invite him to "Raid's" Israeli premiere. Gen. Amin then telephoned his old friend, retired Israeli Lt. Col. Baruch Bar-Lev, with whom he took paratroop training, to ask whether the invitation was genuine or whether someone was just pulling his leg. Mr. Rejwan said he had invited the real-life prototypes of all the principals, including Gen. Amin, who declined. Uganda Radio quoted President Amin as saying Victory was "meaningless because there is no truth in it."

One thoughtful European comment was that of British film critic Russell Davies, in the Jan. 9 *Observer* of London: "Who needs this stuff? Film producers, yes, and possibly some expatriate Jewish audiences, too, to keep their idea of Israel more actively alive. But Israel doesn't need it, and the Middle East as a whole even less; because what is at root of all is that under the elaborate guise of a commando-cum-disaster movie the real problem of Palestine's future, and of the elements of justice in the Palestinian cause, will be even harder to isolate, let alone resolve."



By Gordon N. Conravon, chief photographer

Frosty Hungarian-Romanian relations warm up 1°

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

Two Communist countries, Hungary and Romania, have signed an accord on developing "human contacts" across their common border.

It must seem surprising to many that such a formal step is necessary between countries also having a common socio-political ideology.

But the agreement is intended - in theory, with practice yet to show - to "unfreeze" what for three postwar decades has been the "open" frontier in Eastern Europe.

The background is Romania's reserved attitude toward minority status in general and, specifically, toward its 1.8 million Hungarians living in northern Transylvania, adjacent to Hungary itself.

This is the historically disputed region which Hitler "awarded" to Hungary in 1940 for its support of the axis.

It was returned to Romania in 1945, partly as a result of a unilateral Soviet action to boost the communist-dominated government installed in Romania some months before the war ended and partly in fulfillment of a promise by the Western allies when Romania "changed sides."

Over the years, there has been evidence of recurrent unrest within the minority and resentment in Hungary over discriminations and difficulties encountered by Hungarians in Transylvania in education, housing, and employment.

There also have been frequent complaints over Romania's restraints on minority ties with family branches in Hungary and the severe limitations imposed, for example, on the import of Hungarian news and cultural media and books.

For years, the Budapest government has limited itself to periodic low-key diplomatic representations on these issues. It would, officials say, be quite satisfied if Hungarians in Romania were accorded the same rights as the half-million Hungarians domiciled in southern Yugoslavia.

And since the preparatory period and the

signing at Helsinki last year of the European Declaration on Security and Cooperation, Hungary has more actively and openly pressed Romania to follow this line.

Romania's restricted view on such rights - including emigration - has been a matter of concern to Western governments as well as to Romania's neighbor and ally, Hungary.

The two-year-old trade agreement with the United States, including "most favored nation" concessions for Romanian goods, is conditional on greater Romanian observance of human rights and readjusting of families and also on more flexibility in the matter of emigration, especially of Jews.

Following the Polish Government's treaty with West Germany for the repatriation of ethnic Germans in Poland, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu showed increasing sensitivity over similar repatriation desires expressed among his 600,000-strong German minority.

The campaign opened with an appeal delivered from the rock of the Acropolis Jan. 10 by UNESCO director-general Amadou-Mahtar Mbow of Senegal.

Mr. Mbow said: "This magnificent monument, on which Ictinos and Phidias left the imprint of their genius, is threatened with destruction as a result of the damage which industrial civilization has increasingly inflicted on it for a number of years past."

Though something has been done to satisfy American and, to a lesser extent, West European concern on the various human-rights issues raised, Mr. Ceausescu has made clear that Germans especially will not be allowed to emigrate in any numbers.

Recently, however, there have been not only promises of more industries, more housing, etc., in the big minority communities, but indications also of greater recognition, though qualified, of minority cultural rights as reflected by the Helsinki Declaration.

The agreement with Hungary - reached in a two-day meeting between the prime ministers of the two countries - is a first concrete example.

It includes assurances regarding the status of the minority in Romania's public and social life and looks to increased popular exchanges, both by tourist groups and individuals, including some easing at least of Romania's past restrictions on opportunities for divided family visits.

The Acropolis: pollution is damaging it

By Peter S. Melas
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) has launched a worldwide campaign to save the 2,500 year old Acropolis from irreparable damage, caused mainly by atmospheric pollution.

The campaign opened with an appeal delivered from the rock of the Acropolis Jan. 10 by UNESCO director-general Amadou-Mahtar Mbow of Senegal.

Mr. Mbow said: "This magnificent monument, on which Ictinos and Phidias left the imprint of their genius, is threatened with destruction as a result of the damage which industrial civilization has increasingly inflicted on it for a number of years past."

The damage has reached such proportions that the temples, sculptures, and foundations longer can be preserved unless a vast and complex program of conservation is undertaken without delay, he said. The cost of the work could not be borne by the Greek Government alone.

He appealed to artists, scientists, institutions, and people everywhere to contribute their talents and financial aid to safeguard the crowning glory of a civilization to which art, science, and philosophy, even in our modern world, still owe an immense debt of gratitude.

The agreement with Hungary - reached in a two-day meeting between the prime ministers of the two countries - is a first concrete example.

It includes assurances regarding the status of the minority in Romania's public and social life and looks to increased popular exchanges, both by tourist groups and individuals, including some easing at least of Romania's past restrictions on opportunities for divided family visits.

An international fund is being set up and special studies on the preservation of monuments

are being carried out by leading scientists from various countries.

The Greek Government has earmarked \$1.5 million, but UNESCO's target is \$25 million. A Greek working group headed by archaeology Prof. Nicholas Platon is coordinating the operations.

One source of damage has been traced to the rusting iron rods used in past restoration work. While sections of the temples on the Acropolis must be pulled apart so they can be supported by non-rusting materials, Greek Culture and Science Minister Constantine Triantafyllou said at the campaign-launching ceremony.

Scientists are working to locate the rusting rods with gamma rays.

Salvage operations also have focused on replacing statues and sculptures with plaster-cast duplicates and on removing the originals to the safe and controlled environment of museums.

The statues of Kecrops, Kalirhoe, and Pandrosos already have been removed from the western pediment of the Parthenon. Copies supplied by the British Museum eventually will take their places.

Molds of the Caryatids in the southern side of the Erechtheum are being made so the statues can be replaced with duplicates made of more durable material.

Experts say the Acropolis antiquities have been hurt more by air pollution in the past few decades than they were by exposure to the weather during the previous four centuries. Exhaust fumes from airplanes and automobiles have been the worst offenders. Some steps also have been taken to counter this and studies also are under way on the feasibility of covering the monuments with protective plastic domes.

Castro looks for a friend in the White House

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba is cautiously eyeing the incoming Carter administration for signs that it might be interested in moving toward normalization of Washington-Havana relations.

Cubanologists draw this conclusion from a variety of signals sent out by the government of Cuban President Fidel Castro in recent months.

Particular attention is focused on a December speech by Dr. Castro's brother, Gen. Raul Castro, which indicated that Cuba would welcome some form of rapprochement with the United States.

At the same time, Dr. Castro is cast as a pragmatist. The Cuban leader knows that a Washington-Havana rapprochement has been low on President-elect Jimmy Carter's list of priorities, as evidenced by his virtual silence on the Cuba question during the campaign.

But Cuba has taken note of the recently issued second report of the Commission on United States-Latin American Relations, which

called on the incoming administration to "joke the initiative in launching a series of reciprocal actions" with the Caribbean island.

Many of the members of the commission are close to Mr. Carter or to his early appointees at the Department of State - and this fact is not lost on the Cubans.

Moreover, Cuban diplomats at the United Nations and throughout the Americas have been sounding out their Latin-American colleagues on Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance. The Cubans, it is reported, have been pleased with what they have heard.

For President Castro, the possibility of at least a limited rapprochement with the U.S. has appeal. He has serious domestic problems, centered largely on his island's wobbly economy, which could benefit from U.S. assistance.

Toward this end, the Cuban leader has been entertaining an ever-larger number of U.S. businessmen, ranging from grain executives to soft-drink manufacturers, from machine-tool industrialists to tourist-industry people.

Two weeks ago, advertisements for Cuba travel began to appear in several U.S. newspapers. The sponsor of this tour promotion is a

Canadian firm that has been taking growing numbers of Canadians to visit the Caribbean island in the past four years.

In 1974 and 1975, it appeared that some sort of political and economic tie between the U.S. and Cuba was close, but then Cuba began its massive buildup in Angola that gave the edge in fighting there to the Marxist-oriented, Soviet-supported Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola.

Washington let it be known that any movement toward rapprochement was off, at least until the Cubans quit Angola. A pullout began in June, and Cuban strength in Angola has been reduced from a maximum of 15,000 or so to something around 8,000 today.

There are some signs, say Cubanologists, that Dr. Castro wants to get more of these soldiers home and that he has become less enthusiastic about the African venture in recent months. His brother, after the December speech, flew off to Moscow. Some Cuban sources indicate that he carried a message to the Kremlin saying Havana wanted to reduce its Angolan involvement sharply.

This analysis does not entirely square with Cuba's decision Jan. 10 to send five Cubans, including three members of Cuba's diplomatic and consular staff, after a Montreal newspaper reported the Cuban consulate in Montreal was running a "spy school" for intelligence agents to be sent to Rhodesia.]

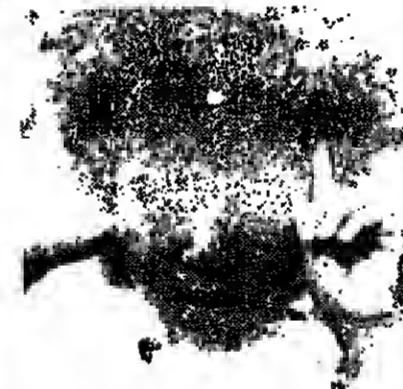
Whatever the reason for General Castro's Moscow visit, his own words in December give ample evidence of Cuba's current thinking: "Our government and our people remain attentive during this waiting period to verify if practical steps taken by the U.S. show that realism and prudence force their way into the new administration."



Castro: rapprochement has its appeal

This Cuban interest in getting together with the new administration comes despite Havana's sharp criticism of the U.S. for an alleged role in the Oct. 6 crash of a U.S. Air Force jetliner off Barbados to which 73 persons were killed, and despite a state of reports that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency carried on clandestine operations against the Castro government and against Dr. Castro himself in the 1960s and early '70s.

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Take this opportunity to "meet" a child who needs your help. Somewhere in the world, there's a suffering child who will share something very special with you. Love.

Just when Cariata and the other six will

be restored, if indeed all of them are brought out again, is not certain. Editors and publishers of all seven, it is understood, have entered into a "gentlemen's agreement" to honor certain conditions.

The publications have agreed to "respect the honor of individuals and . . . the guiding institutions of the country as well as . . . public morality and the achievement of national objectives."

There was no explanation by either the government or the editors of what this would mean in practice.

Nevertheless, even with this restraint, the reappearance of independent magazines is a major step toward freedom of the press. Government sources also said other publications would be allowed to print as time goes on.

For months, the many locally printed publications have been eight Lima newspapers, all of them government controlled under a formula set up by General Velasco Alvarado, who expropriated the dailies in mid-1974, turning each over to a sector of the economy - to peasant organizations, another to industrial workers, and so on.

Whether the more moderate Morales Bermudez government will move to restore the original owners remains to be seen, but there have been hints that this step also may be forthcoming.

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Soviet Union

Moscow's new moves in southern Africa

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
A new phase has opened in Moscow's effort to reassess itself in southern Africa.

The new phase is marked by a switch in tactics in which Moscow is giving priority — at least for the time being — to diplomatic initiatives. Whereas Soviet emphasis has been on the encouragement of armed struggle by African "liberation" movements to overthrow the remaining white governments (in Rhodesia and South Africa).

The latest Soviet initiatives are a clear response to the U.S. and British efforts to avert eventual race war in southern Africa — and more particularly to the Geneva conference on the peaceful transfer of political power in Rhodesia from the white minority to the black majority. Initially the Soviet reaction to Geneva was to try to wreck it, mainly by persuading

the African nationalist parliament that they were being "conned." Now, it seems, Moscow has decided that a more fruitful course at the moment is to try to influence the shape of anything that might be agreed at Geneva.

It is in this context that the Kremlin now appears to be lending more public support to Rhodesian nationalists Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe (two of the four main black participants at Geneva) and is preparing to send Soviet chief of state Nikolai V. Podgorny to Tanzania, Zambia, and Mozambique in March. These three states are all involved in the Geneva talks.

Paradoxically, the upcoming Podgorny visit may strengthen white Rhodesian (and South African) determination to resist black demands. Already reports from South Africa indicate a belief in South Africa of new Soviet expansionism, against which South Africa portrays itself as standing guard.

There is even some speculation among ob-

servers here that Rhodesia's Ian Smith may be tempted to keep up military pressure on neighboring Zambia and Mozambique to try to force them to ask Moscow for more help. Their (these observers suggest) Mr. Smith could also force his government as a reliable anti-Soviet force.

Analysts here have been intrigued by an apparent switch in Moscow's public comment on the adjourned Geneva conference on Rhodesia.

Instead of simply dismissing the exercise as a Western trick designed to perpetuate a minority government or install a puppet black one, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda Jan. 5 praised Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe for forcing the British to agree to their demand for a resident British commissioner in Rhodesia during transition to black rule.

Seeing Geneva as an opportunity for the nationalists to outwit the British — as Moscow now apparently does — is a new approach here. Analysts are watching to see if it is continued.

Meanwhile, Western diplomats are sifting clues to gauge the significance of Mr. Podgorny's visit to Africa, which has been reported as imminent by African sources here.

Seizing Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev himself would be premature, it is believed; the groundwork for that is not yet laid. And Premier Alexei N. Kosygin — another possible emissary — is still thought to be recovering from ill health last summer.

Mr. Podgorny's task, it is believed, will be to show the flag. He may announce some new economic and diplomatic packages, but diplomacy is likely to be the main objective.

Thus Soviet strategy seems to be increased diplomatic maneuvering plus perhaps extra economic and military aid to the African guerrilla movements. It does not seem to include any dramatic switch of the Soviet-backed Cuban forces now in Angola to Mozambique (Rhodesia's immediate neighbor) though some sources here say Cuban advisers are in Mozambique in civilian dress.

What a larger loaf on Ivan's table means to the West

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Moscow

Official word that the Soviet Union has had a good year on the farm — including a record grain harvest — gives the Kremlin a morale boost as it faces the new leaders in Washington and Peking.

This good news from the farm:

- Lessens Moscow's dependence on imported foodstuffs.
- Allows it to provide needy Eastern Europe with grain.
- Goes a long way toward offsetting the disastrous harvest of 1975.

• Lays the basis for a steady supply of food for Soviet dining tables (though with scattered shortages of meat and potatoes).

The new figures were released Jan. 5 in a rare press conference under TV lights by a smiling and confident Agriculture Minister, Valentin Mesyats.

The contrast with last year was striking. Then, news of the worst grain harvest since World War II had to be deduced from percentages buried in an official report. And the agriculture minister at the time, Dimitri Polyansky, was replaced last March by Mr. Mesyats, whose own job looks reasonably secure these days.

On the basis of the figures given Jan. 5, Western analysts agree that the Soviet Union has scored a major achievement in the face of often difficult weather conditions. It has also laid a good basis for 1977.

But some questions remain.

While citing a record grain harvest of 223.8 million tons (1.3 million higher than 1973 and 8.8 million higher than 1975), as well as above-target figures for milk, eggs, and wool and good figures for sugar beets, Mr. Mesyats made no mention of fruits or vegetables (or sunflower seeds, a major crop here for the oil they yield).



Harvesting Soviet grain: after earlier shortages, the granaries this year are full

The potato harvest was 14 percent lower than target at 65 million tons, largely because early frosts in European Russia froze many in the ground. Potatoes are a very important staple here.

And the provisional figures given for meat production — an all-important part of the Kremlin's effort to improve what its people eat — are difficult for Western analysts to accept.

Western experts have been calculating that poultry and pork are still 20 percent below normal following widespread slaughtering in the autumn of 1975, when it became apparent there would not be enough grain available to feed poultry or hogs (distress slaughtering).

The 1976 meat production goal was lowered from more than 15 to 13.3 million tons of dressed meat.

But Mr. Mesyats told newsmen Jan. 5 that provisional figures showed 1976 production of dressed meat to be 15.7 million tons, possibly even 18 million tons.

Western analysts consulted by this newspaper were puzzled. They wondered if that could be the amount bought by the government from farms — or perhaps the gross weight of carcasses before the meat was dressed.

If the 15.7 million is correct, some analysts suspect it represents much more poultry than usual (assuming a bounce-back in poultry numbers this year).

The point is important. More meat is a key element in Soviet efforts to help the average consumer. Each Soviet citizen eats about 128 pounds of meat a year, according to recent fig-

ures: Americans eat almost twice that per capita. The Soviet diet remains weighted with starchy foods.

After supplies from the distress slaughtering of 1975 went down, meatless days were introduced in Moscow restaurants.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said last summer that cattle numbers had been kept high. Mr. Mesyats said Jan. 5 that the Soviets had 83.5 million cattle at the end of 1975, 2 percent above the end of 1975.

He also said the nation had 47 million hogs, 4 million more than in December, 1975, though Western analysts say the comparison is not a fair one since most of the distress slaughtering had been done before December.

Mr. Mesyats credited Soviet organization and people's skills with the good results. Western analysts said improved weather played a key role, even though it had persisted some problems. It was better than in Eastern Europe, where drought caused difficulties last summer.

Mr. Mesyats decried the importance of private plots that farmers are allowed to keep. Only 5 percent of total milk production came from such plots, he said, though the figure he gave for meat from the plots (17 percent) seemed to underscore their importance for Soviet diets.

The amount the Kremlin is investing in agriculture each year is being maintained through 1980, though annual amounts for machinery are scaled down, and improving the productivity of farm laborers is emphasized.

Soviet concern: Will Carter be talked into carrying a bigger stick?

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The Soviet Union is voicing concern that President-Elect Jimmy Carter's promises to cut U.S. defense spending and to press ahead with strategic arms talks may be in jeopardy.

The Kremlin sees a clear effort by the outgoing Ford administration, fueled by the same right-wing forces that backed Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination, to convince the Carter team that the Soviets lack strategic superiority over Washington's military might.

Soviet leaders have been following closely the publicity given in the United States to an intelligence estimate prepared by a panel of nongovernmental Soviet experts. The estimate warns Mr. Carter that the Soviets want to be stronger than the U.S. military forces.

The latest Soviet expression of concern came Jan. 9 in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda's weekly review of world affairs. Commentator Sergei Vishnevsky blamed critics close to the U.S. military-industrial com-

plex for a new, noisy campaign to scare Americans with a Soviet menace.

The commentator accused U.S. intelligence agencies of stage-managing a battle between two sets of intelligence advisors to ensure that the final estimate would be painted in more frightening colors.

This was a reference to the selection by George Bush, departing director of the Central Intelligence Agency, of the panel of seven nongovernmental experts to assess the agency's own findings. The seven, headed by Harvard Russian history professor Richard Pipes, were all more hawkish than agency officials.

Reportedly the Pipes team convinced a majority of CIA analysts that newly developed Soviet guided missiles, a Soviet program of underground shelters, and increased air defense signal a Soviet desire not for parity as previously thought, but for superiority.

Pravda called the entire episode a disgraceful show staged by misinformers to jack up American military spending and to prevent agreement on strategic arms limitation.

In rebuttal, Soviet tactics have been two-pronged:

• Three days after the first press reports on

the pessimistic intelligence estimate appeared in the U.S., Soviet media began publicizing a statement by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union does not threaten anyone and is not going to attack anyone.

The statement, in reply to questions submitted by Hearst newspaper chain executive J. Kingsbury-Smith, has been repeated almost daily in Soviet media reports since then.

• Moscow has singled out for approval all Carter references to strategic arms talks with the apparent aim of encouraging him to return to the bargaining table.

The biggest remaining hurdle in the talks is if or how to limit the piloted, low-flying, accurate U.S. cruise missile on the one hand and the Soviet Backfire bomber on the other.

The Hearst questions, Mr. Brezhnev held open the possibility of meeting Mr. Carter — just as Mr. Carter continues to talk about a possible meeting with Mr. Brezhnev (most recently in his latest press conference).

Since then Soviet reports have made it clear the Kremlin blames U.S. and NATO opponents of detente for anti-Soviet statements. These

Soviet Union

Subway blast could blow up freer East/West contacts

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The explosion in the subway here, with several reported fatalities, brings Moscow face to face with the kind of violence that has beset Western cities in recent years.

There has been some concern here that graphic Western broadcasts and news reports

of urban violence and airline hijackings could appeal to lawless elements in Moscow and other major Soviet cities.

The Soviets face a dilemma: According to the 1975 Helsinki declaration they are supposed to be considering freer contacts with the West. But the subway explosion, attributed to a bomb by Soviet journalist Viktor Louis in an article written for the London Evening News, could strengthen the case of those officials who warn

that a tighter rein is needed to insulate the Soviet Union from Western-style violence.

In his article, Mr. Louis said a reporter for a Moscow newspaper was reprimanded several years ago for relaying from Los Angeles American media reports of the firebombing in that city by the so-called Bolshevik Liberation Army. Soviet officials said the reports were too vivid, according to Mr. Louis.

Soviet police keep tight watch on potential troublemakers and say they crack harder than Western police do. But the author, or authors, of the Jan. 8 bombing are said to be still at large.

The explosion came as a subway train was approaching the Pervomayskaya station in an eastern suburb of Moscow. Trains at the time were packed with parents and children making the most of the last days before Soviet schools reopened after the new year break.

One eyewitness reportedly saw tragic scenes and several injuries. The train managed to reach the station. The Soviet news agency Tass called the explosion small and said no investigation was under way. Tass reported the explosion two days later.

Paul Wohl, Monitor commentator on Soviet affairs, writes:

The Soviet subway explosion, which reportedly killed at least seven people and seriously injured many others, is certain to have political repercussions.

Seen against the background of Russian and

How Moscow sees King Kong

By Reuter

Moscow

A Soviet weekly has sold that the new version of "King Kong" was being widely advertised in the West because the film helped distract ordinary people from the capitalist economic crisis.

"What is the reason for the wild advertising campaign around the film?" The weekly Literary Gazette asked, and then supplied its own answer.

"The first King Kong appeared at the time of a serious economic crisis of capitalism, and the present one is born of a similar situation," it said.

"After sitting and watching it for two hours, the chum-geer emerges into the street struck by 'what could happen'."

"The flies at the employment offices, inflation and the high cost of living are all for a while blurred to his mind by the tempestual roar of the gorilla, which makes him think things could after all be worse."

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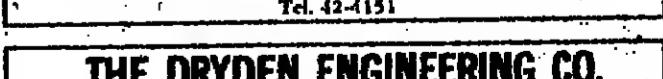
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United States

Carter's job plan empties the till

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President-Elect Jimmy Carter may have used up his "new program" money in the effort to create 800,000 new jobs over the next two years.

Mr. Carter's \$30 billion economic stimulus package will have the effect of sharply increasing this year's federal budget deficit to record proportions — probably over \$70 billion.

Since the program extends over two years — roughly \$15 billion for fiscal 1977, ending Sept. 30, and about the same amount in fiscal 1978 — next year's budget deficit will be affected.

This implies that welfare reform, creation of a national health insurance plan, and other social programs may have to be postponed until a growing U.S. economy can afford them.

Mr. Carter and his aides say that new programs must not interfere with the administration's goal of balancing the federal budget by fiscal 1981, just four years down the road.

One high Ford administration official says it will be "impossible" for Mr. Carter to balance the 1981 budget, especially in light of the stimulus program he has just announced.

The new program hits the budget in two ways. Tax revenues will be cut through Mr. Carter's proposed tax rebate and reduction program and, second, federal spending will be increased on the jobs side.

The entire stimulus package, Carter aides say, may push the unemployment rate, currently 8.1 percent, down less than 1 percentage point — a clear illustration of how much it will cost the nation to reduce unemployment substantially.

President Ford, by contrast, last week asked Congress to reduce individual income tax by \$10 billion, with Americans between the \$10,000 and \$30,000 income levels getting the chief benefit.

Many details of the \$30 billion program remain to be worked out by Mr. Carter and his economic advisers. Its main elements and their effects on the economy and individual Americans are as follows:

- A one-time rebate of 1976 taxes, totaling between \$7 billion and \$11 billion, would benefit primarily Americans with incomes below \$15,000.

Tomorrow's back-seat driver may be a computer

By Judith Furtig
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

If Donald Friedman is right, the American small car of the future will be smaller, lighter — and roomier — than today's compacts.

It will make better use of plastics and high-strength steel. Its body will be flexible enough to absorb — like an accordion — the impact of an accident. And it will offer a digital electronic package that:

- Displays a dashboard readout of road and traffic conditions, time of day; interprets whether the car is braking, coasting, or accelerating; and determines if an accident is possible.

- Assumes control of the car if the driver does not react properly, or in time.

- Offers cruise control that sets the speed, decides the appropriate following distance behind the car in front (figuring speed and traffic and weather conditions among other criteria) and automatically maintains that distance — immediately readjusting if the driver switches lanes.

- Sensors whether the driver is impaired (meaning either fatigued or intoxicated), then overrides him by signaling cruise control to take over and maintain the momentum of the car at a speed the driver can control — including speeds below 30 mph.

Mr. Friedman is not a Big Three auto engineer working in a Detroit design studio (al-



Unemployment queue, New York City

Over the next two years, 800,000 new jobs should be available

ers would invest more money in job-creating plants and equipment.

"Mr. Carter," said Rep. William S. Moorhead (D) of Pennsylvania in an interview, "looks to business as the chief agent in stimulating the economy."

On the jobs side, Mr. Carter would funnel more money to state and local governments to increase the number of public service jobs by perhaps 200,000.

He also would earmark an additional \$4 billion for public works projects — new buildings, bridges, roads, flood control projects, and the like. Some of this money might not be spent if the economy picks up strongly over the next year.

Because the whole package will balloon the federal deficit, Mr. Carter has asked Bert Lance, incoming budget director, to prune \$2 billion from other government spending programs if possible.

President Ford has made an effort to "feel the pulse of the public," as the press is often called. He traveled around the United States, meeting with groups and individuals, particularly during the months when he was seeking advice on what to do about the economy.

A one-time rebate of 1976 taxes, totaling between \$7 billion and \$11 billion, would benefit primarily Americans with incomes below \$15,000.

Business taxes also would be cut slightly by Mr. Carter, in the hope that corporate lead-

ership would invest more money in job-creating plants and equipment.

And they thus see the possibility the public will perceive Mr. Carter as a president who is trying to listen to them.

And, beyond that, they see the possibility that, as seen by the American people, Mr. Carter will come to be viewed as "a people's president," one who continually is trying to stay close to the people and to bring their views into his decisionmaking.

This intention to insist on and make possible a president who keeps the lines of communication open constantly with the public is being stated and restated by Mr. Carter and those who are joining his administration.

Robert Lipsitz, slated to be the president's legal counsel in the White House, is the latest of the Carter team to emphasize the "powerful effort" Mr. Carter will make "to keep himself from being isolated."

So said Mr. Lipsitz to a group of reporters at breakfast recently.

President Ford has made an effort to "feel the pulse of the public," as the press is often called. He traveled around the United States, meeting with groups and individuals, particularly during the months when he was seeking advice on what to do about the economy.

Earlier, staffer William Barrody led groups and individuals coming in to see Mr. Ford, and in addition, Mr. Ford sent Vice President Rockefeller out on a fact-finding mission in which he met with citizens around the country and put together suggestions for his goals and programs.

But — it seems — Mr. Carter intends to go beyond the Ford effort to communicate and mingle.

Mr. Lipsitz stressed Mr. Carter's intent "to go beyond just talking to groups and important people." "He will be keeping up his own mien with just plain individuals," he said.

If, indeed, Mr. Carter can keep up a continuing dialogue with Americans at large, as he was able to do during the campaign, it will be a "first," certainly something that modern-day presidents have been unable to do on a continuing basis.

Our intention," said Mr. Friedman "isn't to demonstrate to the auto industry that we can put this car into production. It's to show them that they can. . . . We want them to [produce it]."

The result of their research and development at this writing is two research safety vehicles (RSVs) called Eagle I and Eagle II. Eagle II, which resembles the side view of a Porsche 924 (with plastic coated body and gull-wing doors) is to go on display for the first time later this month at the New York Auto Show.

Minicars is one of two companies selected by the federal government in 1974 to develop RSVs capable of carrying four adult passengers safely, comfortably, cheaply, and stylishly. The major goal of the project was to develop life-and-injury-saving protection in high-speed crashes.

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It seems that Mr. Carter's plan for avoiding isolation has not been entirely worked out. But his intention to do something "new" in achieving this breakthrough is evident.

A Carter aim: to be 'people's president'

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Jimmy Carter is pushing vigorously to make the distinctive mark of his administration "access" — ready access to staffers, Cabinet members, members of Congress, governors, state and local leaders, "key people" from all walks of life, together with a steady flow in and out of the White House of ordinary citizens.

While leaders here and at the state level are lauding Mr. Carter's intention to be accessible, the veteran president's watchmen in Washington think he will fall short of his goal.

The consensus here among such observers seems to be this: that once Mr. Carter gets to Washington and becomes immersed in day-to-day problems, he simply will not have time to have too many visitors.

But they do see a president who may still be relatively accessible, compared to past presidents.

And they thus see the possibility the public will perceive Mr. Carter as a president who is trying to listen to them.

And, beyond that, they see the possibility that, as seen by the American people, Mr. Carter will come to be viewed as "a people's president," one who continually is trying to stay close to the people and to bring their views into his decisionmaking.

As they talked in a construction trailer in Lafayette Park across from the White House, workmen were hammering away at the yellow Georgia pine reviewing stand. The triangular-shaped stand, set sideways from the White House, was described by Mr. Muldawer as "humbling itself to the White House. . . . It's smaller, more humble, simpler, of more contemporary architecture" than previous ones, he said. It will be painted white. It will hold 10 persons, including Mr. Carter and his family, Cabinet members, other dignitaries and of course Secret Service men. Bulletproof glass will front the stand, which is roofed but otherwise an open-air structure.

If there should be nothing but gray days from now till the 20th, say the architects, there is an electrical heating booster unit to serve as a backup system.

A job for the sun on inaugural day

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The sun began bursting through the clouds over the White House right on cue — with the appearance of two Atlanta flatbed trucks bearing the solar energy units for warming the presidential seal on Inauguration Day.

"Hopefully we'll have three days of sun before the 20th," said Atlanta architect Paul Muldawer, eyeing the sky. Mr. Muldawer and his partner, James Patterson, designed the inaugural reviewing stand in front of the White House, the first in U.S. history to use solar energy.

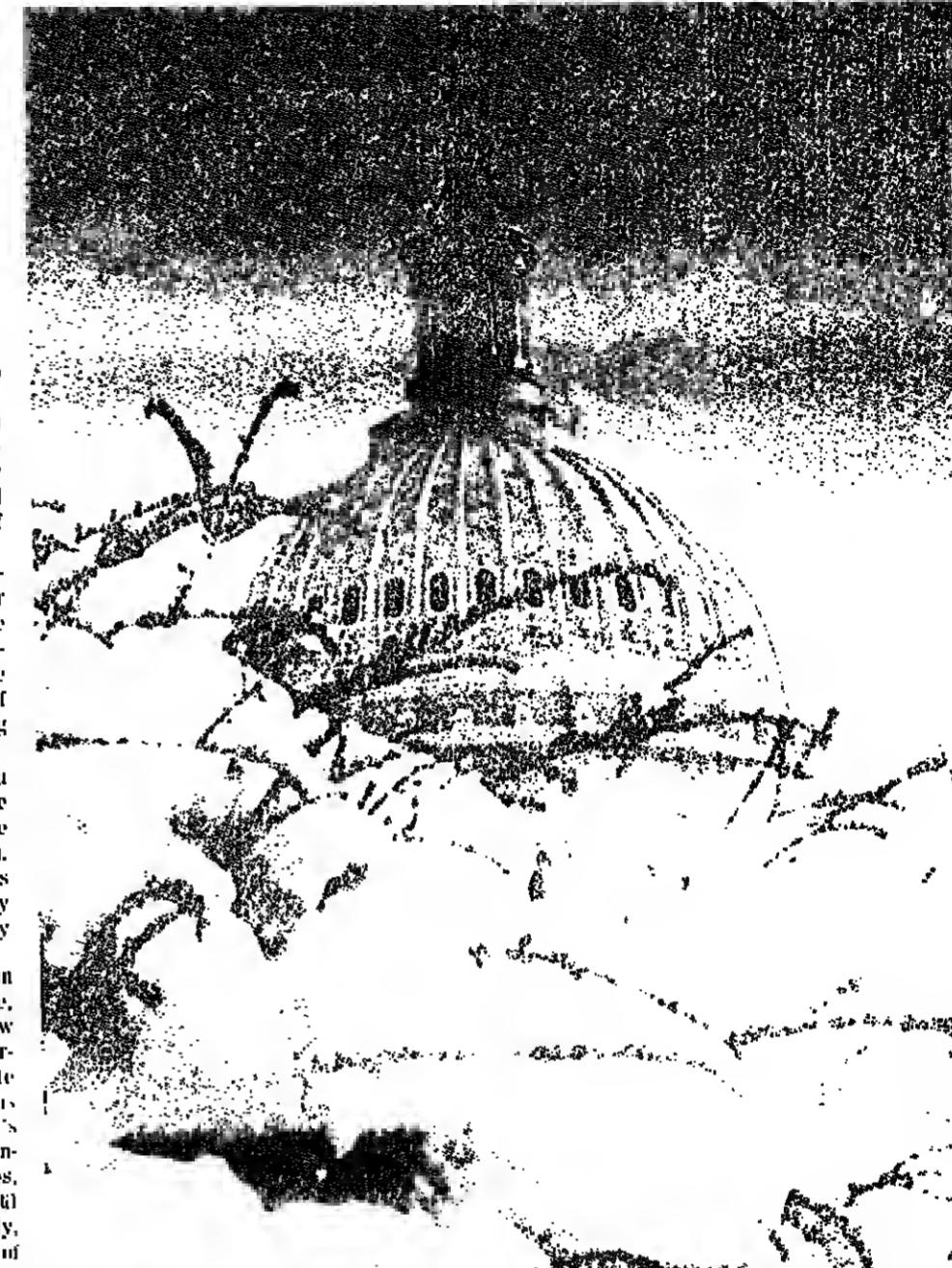
As Messrs. Muldawer and Patterson explain it, the three days of sun at peak hours — between 11 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. — are necessary for full collection of the four heavily insulated storage tanks, each containing 400 gallons of water, that will warm the reviewing stand.

"Just envision a little pot-bellied stove, red-hot, creating a heating source — in a linear way," says Mr. Patterson. He explains that the water will be used as a component for transferring heat energy. The heated water will be piped into converter units that will give off heat around the perimeter of the reviewing stand.

Mr. Muldawer, a gray-haired man with a mustache and a tiny gold peanut pin in the lapel of his pinstriped gray suit, mentioned the symbolism of the reviewing stand solar plan. "We were trying to interpret Jimmy Carter's values and basic philosophy on national energy policy . . . demonstrating that solar energy heating is possible."

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If there should be nothing but gray days from now till the 20th, say the architects, there is an electrical heating booster unit to serve as a backup system.



Wanted: three sunny days before January 20

United States

Mondale's European visit: a clue to Carter policy

By Daniel Sotherland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

By announcing his intention to send his vice-president to meet with key allies and by scheduling an economic summit meeting of allies ahead of talks with the Russians, President-Elect Carter has re-emphasized where his foreign policy priorities lie.

The forthcoming trip by Walter F. Mondale to Western Europe and Japan also tends to indicate that Mr. Carter:

1. While not immediately engaging in personal diplomacy, will maintain greater presidential control over foreign policy than was the case in the Kissinger era.
2. Will adhere to his pledge to give Mr. Mondale greater responsibility than vice-presidents have enjoyed in the past.

Although the Mondale trip is being interpreted by some observers as an attempt to reassure allies about the Carter administration during a long and uncertain transition, America's relations with Western Europe and Japan are in many ways in better shape than they were a few years ago.

The Japanese are reported to be concerned about Mr. Carter's intention to reduce the U.S. troop presence in South Korea. But even before the U.S. election, Mr. Carter began to shift the emphasis on his remarks on Korea from the question of withdrawal to one of a need for consultation with the Japanese.

What the Mondale trip should do at the very least is dramatize Mr. Carter's election pledge to place greater emphasis on alliances. During the election campaign, he charged that the Ford administration had tended to put the United States' relationship with the Soviet Union ahead of concern for those alliances.

Mr. Mondale's trip will be the first important tour of foreign capitals by a high-ranking official in the new administration. How much Mr. Mondale can actually accomplish in a seven-day visit to Britain, France, West Germany, and Japan is not yet clear. But the trip should begin to set the tone for Mr. Carter's foreign-policy initiatives.

Episcopal church ordains women — but the controversy continues

By Richard M. Harley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

The number of new women priests may seem a drop in the bucket compared to the 12,000 male priests in the American Episcopal Church, but the new priests feel women's ordination already has had far-reaching effects on church women at all levels.

However, while one phase of the ordination question is over, the admission of women into the priesthood raises a whole gamut of unknowns for the future:

- The problem of jobs is not yet resolved. The declining capacity of churches to absorb new clergy makes job prospects rather bleak for women priests, found

Newspapers: Australian invades local magazine field

By George Moneyhan
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Mr. Murdoch, who owns newspapers in Britain, Australia, and the United States, recently added the New York Post to his publishing empire.

Many in New York Magazine's editorial staff opposed the Murdoch take-over and have vowed not to work for the controversial publisher, who has a reputation for transforming newspapers into sensation sheets that stress violence, crime, and sex.

Critics see some irony in this argument since New York Magazine — although generally considered the pioneer and one of the most successful of the regionals — is, they say, already somewhat sensational and "trendy," stressing the "in" fads of New York City.

Flamboyant Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch, who succeeded in gaining control of the New York Magazine Company (also publisher of the weekly newspaper the Village Voice) estimates New York Magazine will gross \$3 million a year at first and even more after it succeeds in turning around its sister publication, New West, which has been losing money on the West Coast.

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"We're lean, young, and hungry," says Connecticut Magazine editor Prudence Brown of the locally oriented, slick-paper monthly which, she feels, are "filling a void" the other media cannot.

"Who in this state is going to make the 36 phone calls it takes to find out who gives the best insurance?" she asks. "We're dedicated to doing the research people in the state don't have time to do for themselves."

Publisher Forbes calls such how-to-survive advice the bread-and-butter articles of the magazine.

United States

Openness promised in foreign policy

By Dana Adams Schmidt and Daniel Souterland
Staff correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Secretary of State-Designate Cyrus Vance has promised the Congress that the Carter administration will pursue a policy of greater "openness" in U.S. foreign policy.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Vance said, "I know the President's intention is to communicate openly with the American people."

Mr. Vance's pledge to "come completely clean" with the U.S. Congress on foreign policy matters and an emphasis on greater morality in foreign policy constituted two of the main themes of his confirmation testimony Jan. 11.

Mr. Vance, in speaking to the Senate, reiterated his earlier statements that secret operations should be limited to cases in which U.S. national security was significantly threatened.

The emphasis on morality was an important theme, Mr. Vance was reluctant to get into the specifics of how a more moralistic foreign policy might be implemented.

In answer to questions concerning alleged attempts at bribery in the United States by South Korean Government agents, Mr. Vance saw the possibility of strong condemnation by the United States, should the allegations be proven - but he did not think that this would affect American obligations under its security treaty with South Korea.

The atmosphere during the Senate hearing was cordial, and it was clear that there was no significant opposition to the appointment of Mr. Vance - a lawyer and former high-ranking

From page 1

★Helen Suzman on South Africa

Americans think South African blacks are like educated American blacks.

She hastened to add that she could happily live under a black government run by Zulu chief Gaisla Buthelezi, or his cousin Dr. Manes Buthelezi, or Percy Qoboza, editor of the black newspaper *The World*.

But she did not think such moderates would come to power if there were a revolution.

"If you had told me three years ago that Cubans would be in Angola, I would have said you're crazy," said Mrs. Suzman in her book-length study in her suburban Johannesburg home.

During the interview, Mrs. Suzman put in a phone call to Protea police station in the black township of Soweto in an attempt to locate a black youth detained by the police. He was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, which means charges do not have to be lodged against him.

Mrs. Suzman was at Harvard University receiving an honorary degree on June 16, 1970, the day student protests began in Soweto and ended in killings of youths by police.

She cites the publication of a now-famous photograph of a black man carrying the body of a dead boy. That photograph has been banned from publication in South Africa, she noted.

After she returned to South Africa, Mrs. Suzman said, she began to hear horrific stories of police brutality.

Mrs. Suzman says she does not think a significant white opposition to Mr. Vorster's National Party can develop.

As for the floundering attempt at a merger between the United Party (which holds 36 seats in the lower house) and her own Progressive Reform Party (PRP, with 12 seats), Mrs. Suzman said: "Let them join us [the more liberal PRP]. I certainly will not join a party under [United Party chairman Sir de Villiers] Graaff's leadership."

She said that after sitting in Parliament for 24 years and watching the United Party to try to approve such draconian laws as the Terrorism Act, she could not be under Mr. Graaff's lead-

Oil spills: Congress acts

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Defense Department official - as Secretary of State.

The Defense Secretary-nominee, Harold Brown, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that more attention should be given to control of conventional weapons and less to the problem of nuclear weapons. "We should remember," he said, "that in a possible war the conventional weapons are more likely to be used than the others."

The Senate Armed Services Committee interrogated him as part of the Senate's procedure in approving his nomination as Secretary of Defense.

Mr. Brown came out strongly for a 5 to 7 percent savings in the defense budget. However, he said this might not be achieved until fiscal year 1979.

Mr. Brown also told the committee he would like to shift the focus of attention to conventional forces. "We must be sure that we have the conventional capability to carry out our foreign policy commitments," he said.

Challenged by Sen. Henry Jackson (D) of Washington as to whether the United States was indeed inferior in its military strength to the Soviet Union, Mr. Brown hedged. "They are ahead in many areas and we are ahead in some," he observed. But he conceded that the Soviets have improved their capabilities in many areas.

"What are they up to?" Senator Jackson inquired. "Why are they adding to their military force with such determination?"

Mr. Brown replied that the Russians "hope to get more political leverage and more options" by building up their strategic and conventional forces. He added that Soviet intentions may vary according to what the United States does. "We are going to have to learn to live with ambiguities," he asserted.

the Commerce Committee and author of Congress's last but largely futile attempt to legislate controls in 1972.

Committee specialists expect activity to center on these areas.

• Oil spill liability fund. Legislation creating a \$200 million fund to pay for spillage damages and cleanup was approved last year by the House Merchant Marine Committee, and a similar bill already is "ready to go" in the Senate, according to a Commerce Committee aide.

• Tighter controls on tanker movements. Tankers may be brought under a traffic control system like that for aircraft. At the very least, foreign tankers entering U.S. waters may be required to carry up-to-date electronic navigational equipment, as federally subsidized American ships already must.

• Construction standards. The more fundamental and long-term proposal of mandating structural soundness - much of the world's tanker fleet is a metal-wear 30 years old - is increasingly discussed.

"We simply cannot stand idly by and risk further disastrous spills," asserts Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, chairman of

the Commerce Committee.

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• Construction standards. The more fundamental and long-term proposal of mandating structural soundness - much of the world's tanker fleet is a metal-wear 30 years old - is increasingly discussed.

"It gives us a nice patriotic feeling to see the pound on the up and up, and it's very nice to sit here and see people coming to buy sterling," said one dealer.

"Year of the beaver" was a phrase used by trade union leader Jack Jones in a New Year's message. Urging his countrymen to work hard and to promote exports, Mr. Jones said, "Let us make 1977 the year of the beaver."

'Pendulum' prospect

In similar mood, Prime Minister James Callaghan said, "Let us put behind us the unnecessary dispute, the scrumshankling [shirking obligations], and the sloppy management. Let future historians look back on 1977 as a pendulum year in our history. The year when the people of Britain found themselves."

Mr. Callaghan, who telephoned President-Elect Carter on

Thursday and will talk in person to Vice-President-Elect Walter Mondale this week, is known to be very pleased over the latest \$3 billion credit facility. U.S. monetary authorities played an important role in the negotiations leading to the agreement announced by the International Settlements (BIS) in Basel, Switzerland, Jan. 10.

In an earlier television interview, Mr. Callaghan had made the point that one of the reasons for sterling's precipitous fall last year

was what is called the official sterling balances, the pounds held by foreign governments.

IMF loan complemented

The facility is in addition to the \$3 billion loan the International Monetary Fund recently put together for Britain. Those two loans should be sufficient to tide sterling over until rising income from North Sea oil relieves the pressure on Britain's international balance of payments.

Exchange dealers now are looking for a gradual but steady rise of the pound beyond the \$1.72 level it reached Jan. 11.

Together, the new credits and North Sea oil give Britain the breathing space it needs.

But a permanent improvement in Britain's position vis-a-vis other industrialized countries can come only through the kind of commitment expounded by Mr. Jones. Newspapers here have had fun with Mr. Jones's remarks, pointing out for instance that beavers, known for their placid disposition and as "often working cooperatively together," have become extinct in Britain, although they still flourish elsewhere in Europe.

Governmental effects

When sterling starts to fall, for whatever reason, foreign governments are naturally anxious to dispose of their sterling holdings, and in unloading their sterling onto the market they spur a further fall.

These governments held \$4 billion at the beginning of 1976. By September they had run their balances down to £2.76 billion.

Private holdings of sterling have been more stable. The Financial Times reports they rose slightly during the past year to stand at about £3.4 billion at the end of September.

The \$3 billion credit facility announced by the BIS is a medium-term credit. Central banks of Belgium, Canada, West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States will contribute to the facility. While the sterling balances of foreign governments are not guaranteed against drops in sterling, the existence of this facility will assure them that Britain will have sufficient

reserves to replenish any sterling they may wish to withdraw. They also will be relieved away from sterling into foreign currency bonds, and new inflows of official sterling will be discounted.

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Middle East

Israel reported reselling restricted U.S. arms

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
Israel is selling sophisticated electronic-warfare systems and other weapons to Greece, Turkey, Taiwan, and other arms customers of the United States, Greek defense officials and arms-industry sources here report. In many cases, the U.S. Defense Department had refused or delayed permission to the U.S. manufacturer for sales of the same equipment, these sources say.

Through licensing agreements, Israel has in some cases acquired the right to veto U.S. military sales or technology transfers to certain countries where it has no diplomatic mission, according to the same sources.

Greek Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff confirmed to this reporter that Greece has made "limited" purchases from Israel of U.S. electrical gear it needs, and could not get from the United States. Greece's neighbor and Al-

banian Sea rival, Turkey, is understood to be buying similar equipment from Israel, as is Nationalist China and some Latin American states.

[Mr. Averoff subsequently said the above statement had been misunderstood. He said Greece was not buying from Israel what the U.S. refuses to sell. Turkish Defense Minister Ferit Melen described the reports about Turkey's involvement in purchases from Israel "pure imagination and untrue." The Monitor correspondents involved in this story stand nevertheless by their initial reports.]

Last summer, when tension over Aegean Sea oil and boundary rights nearly brought Greece and Turkey to war, Greece sought to oust over 100 of its U.S.-made combat aircraft with electronic countermeasures (ECM) gear. The planes include Lockheed F-104G, McDonnell Douglas Phantom F-4E, and Chance Vought A-7 fighter bombers.

After receiving reports from its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, the

U.S. Defense Department held up approval, mainly because Greece and Turkey both identified their main adversary not as the Soviet Union, but each other. Many U.S. companies, such as Lundy Electronics and Systems, Inc., ITT Avionics, and Sanders Associates, submitted bids to the Greek Defense Ministry but could not sign contracts because of the defense department's objection.

Greece wanted chaff and flare dispensers to ward off enemy radars and weapons; radar-warning receivers; electronic jammers; an electronic intelligence-gathering system for 12 big Lockheed C-130H transports being delivered to Greece; and a ground-based communications jammer.

Most of this equipment is manufactured under U.S. license in Israel by affiliates of Israeli aircraft industries which have sold some of it to Greece. Israel this year exported \$500 million worth of military electronics, aircraft, chemistry, and the like.

The tendency, according to well-placed U.S. officials, is for the Israelis to buy complex U.S. technology to change some features there, and then to manufacture an Israeli model to export. Thereby the Israelis are developing a major export industry.

While the United States is anxious to assist development of the Israeli economy, officials see the danger of conflicts with U.S. law and with the intentions of Congress.

An example of the problem is the sale to Chile by Israel of the Shafir missile which is a copy with some changes of Raytheon's AIM 9D/G heat-seeking missile. The Israelis managed to build it even though the United States would not allow Indian antiaircraft to be exported for the missile's detection system.

Co-production of the F-16, desired by the Israelis, is a particularly delicate point because the United States already has co-production agreements with NATO allies. Any agreement therefore has to be cleared with them.

As for the frequent Israeli complaint that the United States has refused or is holding up some technological exports, U.S. officials point out that some of the items are highly classified and still in development. In consequence, it may take six months or more to get scientists' opinions. That could be the nature of "holding up."

The officials deny that by licensing agreements the Israelis could acquire the right to veto U.S. sales of a co-produced item or technology transfers to countries where Israel has no diplomatic representation. But there may be provisions in Israeli agreements with particular companies, such as Westinghouse, providing that a particular item improved by the Israelis cannot be sold without an Israeli OK.

10 to 15 million tons of the oil pumped through the line annually.

In addition Turkey will be able to earn about \$100 million a year in transit fees from the pipeline. Part of these receipts will go to repay foreign credits used in building the project which took 17 months. The cost to Turkey amounts to \$530 million, of which \$400 million have been paid in foreign currency.

Some 400 miles of the pipeline lie in Turkish territory. Part of the construction work was done by a West German firm. Loading will start in March at Yumurtalik, which will be able to take tankers of up to 300,000 tons.

The Turkish Government attaches great importance to the project, not only because it will ensure a constant flow of crude oil to this country but also because it will enable other major development projects in the area.

Minister of Energy Selahattin Kiliç told a news conference that it now will be possible to build a petro-chemical complex at the Mediterranean port of Iskenderun, and also an oil refinery and a fertilizer plant. He said the construction of a natural gas pipeline between Iraq and Turkey was being considered.

The Iraqi-Turkish pipeline will carry crude from the Kirkuk oil fields in northern Iraq to the Turkish port of Yumurtalik. Its capacity will be 25 million tons a year to begin with, rising to 35 million tons in the early 1980s.

Turkey, which depends largely on oil imports from the Arab countries, will take from



By John Forbes, staff cartographer

Kirkuk on Jan. 3 and at the Turkish terminal on Jun. 4.

Premier Demirel touted the pipeline as a "new bolt" between the two countries. He said it stood as a vehicle of common interests and friendship in a world and a region torn by international disputes.

Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Iraqi Vice-President Taha Moustafa Maalouf attended inauguration ceremonies in

New Turkish-Iraq pipeline provides oil funnel to the Mediterranean

By Sam Cohen
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Turkey and Iraq have inaugurated a new pipeline which will enable Iraq to resume pumping oil to the Mediterranean.

Nine months ago Iraq stopped shipping oil across Syria when relations between the two Arab countries touched a low ebb and they failed to reach agreement on prices and transit fees. The new 83-mile pipeline bypasses Syria, skirting its northeast frontier.

The Turkish-Iraq rapprochement comes at a time when Turkish relations with the United States remain strained as a result of Congress's action in cutting off American military aid to Turkey because of the Turkish intervention in Cyprus in 1974.

Iraq has closer relations with the Soviet Union than most Arab countries. And Turkey has been using its period of quiet with Washington to flirt with the Russians.

The Iraqi-Turkish pipeline will carry crude from the Kirkuk oil fields in northern Iraq to the Turkish port of Yumurtalik. Its capacity will be 25 million tons a year to begin with, rising to 35 million tons in the early 1980s.

Turkey, which depends largely on oil imports from the Arab countries, will take from

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financial

Britain lowers the boom on boom-bust

By David R. Fraels

Boston
Last full British Prime Minister James Callaghan made a statement to the Labour Party that holds out some long-term hope for the economy of the United Kingdom. "We used to think," he said, "that you could just spend your way out of a recession and increase employment by cutting taxes and boosting government spending. I tell you in all candor that that option no longer exists, and that insofar as it ever did exist, it only worked by injecting a bigger dose of inflation into the economy, followed by a higher level of unemployment. That is the history of the past 20 years."

What this means is that simple Keynesian economics is losing its sway. British British politicians are finally realizing that successful economic management requires fiscal and monetary discipline.

Economic scene

In a sense, the Labour government had no choice. The major requirement of the \$3.9 billion International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan to Britain approved Monday was an austerity program.

Even before these loan negotiations were under way, however, officials at the Bank of England and the Treasury had begun to recognize the basic cause of Britain's grim postwar stop-go economic experience: enormous instability in the growth of the nation's money supply.

Even statistics fell short

The government had concentrated on trying to stabilize interest rates and ignored the supply of money. Even the statistics on money were inadequate until more recent years.

Gradually it has dawned on British officials that no nation can print money at a rapid rate without suffering the



Bank of England By R. Norman Metheny, staff photographer

end to the extreme boom-bust pattern in Britain's economy.

The immediate impact of Britain's new austerity program, however, will be near-recession. Mr. de Nemeski-Kiss predicts that growth in output of goods and services will run between 0 and 1 percent this year. That six growth period could well extend into 1978.

That is not good news for Britain's unemployed. Jobs will be hard to find.

More inflation predicted

Moreover, Britain may well be in for another burst of inflation, the Chase Manhattan economist reckons. That's the result of the sharp devaluation of the pound. Imports will be "dearer," as the English say.

The present agreement between the government and trade unions calls for wage increases of a nominal 6 percent this year. If that is adhered to with only some slippage, the pre-tax earnings of British workers could decline about 6 percent this year. That, says Mr. de Nemeski-Kiss, would be unprecedented in British postwar economic history. It could lead to enormous strains on the wage agreement, which is due to expire in August.

There are some more favorable economic developments in prospect for Britain, however.

The lowered cost of sterling should stimulate exports. The economic slowdown will discourage imports. Mr. de Nemeski-Kiss figures the current account deficit will fall (one measure of its International payments balance should decline from about £1.0 billion (\$2.2 billion) to £800 million.

If Britain can get into a pattern of steadier growth for next two or three years, it should help the island nation deal with other troubling issues, such as low productivity, class problems, and poor labor and management relations. In other words, the "British disease," as the economist often called, is not incurable.

Yugoslavia on the upturn: economic controls pay off

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade
Prime Yugoslav beef is moving west again, boosting this Balkan country's economic hopes for 1977.

The resumption of such beef exports is one of two developments marking the close of a year of striking economic recovery for Yugoslavia.

The other is agreement on a significant expansion of economic relations with the European Community (EC).

Both developments will strengthen Yugoslavia's commercial and industrial ties with the Western world, with which it already conducts approximately half its trade.

Yugoslav beef is going to Western Europe again as a result of an EC decision to lift its two-year ban on imports of beef from outside the Common Market.

Ban hit hard

Yugoslavia had been hard hit by the ban, for it had spent heavily to adjust its production and standards to raise high-quality beef for faddish Western markets.

"The ban cost us \$200 million immediately," Foreign Trade Minister Emil Ludviger told this writer. "It was difficult to switch our beef east because there was not the same demand for top quality, and it was no use offering it to the lamb-eating oil countries."

Such losses and the subsequent 10 percent drop in other exports because of Western recession presented Yugoslavia with a serious economic situation. A positive trade balance with the industrial nations slumped to an all-time record deficit. By the end of 1975 inflation had reached almost 30 percent, and only half could be blamed on external recessionary pressures.

Dramatic steps taken

Adversity, however, set the Yugoslavs to hard economic thinking, which resulted in import curbs, a lid on wage and price increases, and investment controls to reduce regional rivalries and extravagance and to harmonize development nationwide.

(The last has long-term importance. Gov-

ernment leaders are well aware that the more regional economic balance and stability are secured now, the greater the stability for the period after President Tito leaves the scene.)

Yugoslavia's economic recovery in 1976 was aided by a record wheat crop of 6 million tons - 6 million tons better than 1975 - based on the highest average yields per acre ever achieved in this country.

Inflation trimmed

Inflation was brought down. The first figure for 1976 will not be more than 10 percent for the whole year. A massive trade deficit with the West remains, but it was reduced appreciably as exports to Western countries picked up.

Despite everything, Yugoslavia managed to keep the Common Market as its biggest trade partner, and trade with the West in general continued to account for more than 50 percent of the Yugoslav total.

The new accord with the EC has bolstered Yugoslav confidence. It extends the scope of the 1973 trade agreement. It will afford Yugoslavia excellent opportunities for still more tangible links with the EC all round, including access to technology as well as markets and now that the beef ban is lifted - important cooperation in agriculture.

Without a firm inflationary lead from the strong economies, the EC's economic forecasters see little hope of dealing effectively with the community's \$7 billion deficit and 5 million unemployed.

It also means greater Yugoslav access to the European Investment Bank for loans toward projects of mutual interest, such, for example, as the \$51 million credit already extended to Belgrade for construction of a 750-mile four-lane highway linking Central Europe with Greece and Turkey.

It should, moreover, encourage private Western investors to contemplate joint ventures here. It is an area in which Yugoslavia have had some success - though, with one major exception, mainly in smaller projects - but where other investors have been hesitant because of the "political" undertones of Yugoslavia's industrial self-management system.

New legislation, however, apparently is to provide not only a 50 percent repatriation of profits by the foreign partners (in place of the present 30 percent), but also to exempt them from the jurisdiction of workers management where foreign equity and profit distribution are concerned.

European Community: is it a rich man's club? Eire wonders

By Jonathan Marsch Jr.
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
Targets set by European Community planners for 1977 are to hold inflation to below 8 percent and to achieve a 4 percent growth rate.

The EC's success in attaining these goals may have to be measured by the community's weakest link - the Republic of Ireland. The most favorable forecast given for the republic is a 13 percent inflation rate and a 3 percent growth rate.

Western Europe will be closely watching the outcome of the economic summit now expected to be held in Britain in May and which will bring together the heads of state or government of the United States, Canada, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and Britain.

Europe's weaker nations, which have been hit the hardest by recession and high oil prices, hope the summit will offer a pledge from the United States, West Germany, and Japan to reflate and launch an international economic recovery.

A first proof of EC principles will be whether a way is found quickly to share the cost more fully with Ireland where the available for private per capita consumption remains less than half that in West Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, or the Netherlands.

To Irishmen any mess here is a reflection of the EC as a whole. They think the EC's 500 million people should do better for 500 million citizens.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day international foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) - commercial rate.

U.S.	British	French	Dutch	Belgian	Swiss
Dollar	Pound	Mark	Guilder	Franc	Franc
5.985	1.7225	4194	2084	4007	127327
London	5.985	2433	1153	2226	2367
Frankfurt	2.3944	4.1071	—	31984	3597
Paris	4.599	8.5953	2.0238	5954	368157
Amsterdam	2.4955	4.2907	1.067	1.395	138362
Brussels	35.6293	63.0329	13.5475	7.3334	14.5632
Zurich	2.6945	4.7295	1.0120	4979	14.7293

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .00364; Australian dollar: .00885; Danish krone: .1701; Italian lire: .00141; Japanese yen: .003418; New Zealand dollar: .0506; South African rand: 1.1500.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston.

In any case, special attention will have to be given to the EC's problem areas, which include Britain and Italy as well as Ireland.

EC planners admit that attempts to close the rich-poor gaps within the community have been thwarted by the recession and the crisis. The result is that the gap has rather than diminished in recent years.

Members of the new EC commission executive body and its chairman, Sir Ian Jenkins, must also in a matter of months find ways of resolving major disputes over energy, fisheries, and agricultural policies if, rather than diminish, inflation continues.

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Not for the birds

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The bird may no longer live in the gilded cage, but the cage — gilded or not — may become worth its weight in gold as a desirable "decorative object."

A lot of fanciful design has gone into bird cages over the years, whether fashioned of metal or matchstick, wicker, raffia, or whatever. Many of them are sheer delights in their shape and architecture.

If you have a bird to live in your gilded cage, fine. If not, flowers, ferns, and ivies can be made to flourish there as well.

New cages may be purchased in pet, gift, and garden shops at various prices, ranging from \$0 to \$50 and more. Antique cages can be found in flea markets, junk stores, Salvation Army stores, and sometimes antiques shops. They can hang in a window, sit on a table, hang from patio beams, or serve as a real eye-catcher in an entrance hallway. Wherever, it is guaranteed they will be happy conversation pieces.

One young working girl in California purchased a tall rusty old bird cage stand along with its accompanying wire cage. She sanded them, and sprayed both cage and stand with black paint. She then placed the stand in front of a window wall and hung from it, by means of a shiny gold chain, a metal basket containing her favorite Boston fern. She placed the wire cage on a Parsons table next to a lounge chair, and sometimes fills it with small geranium plants. She considers she made a good investment.

Kilia de Rosa, a young New York career woman, has been collecting bird cages of all vintages for several years. Her first, a brass antique one, was purchased for \$20 at an upscale New York antiques barn. It now hangs from the ceiling of her Manhattan apartment among a cluster of hanging planter pots. She later located two other old brass cages and one bamboo cage. And on a business trip to Texas she discovered a primitive cage made of unfinished wood and wire, and it came back on the plane with her.

At the moment, two of her bird cages sit on the floor, each in a cluster of plants. One is hung from the ceiling and one rests on an old butcher block, along with an antique brass horn and a brass candlestick. One bird cage decorates the top of a metal filing cabinet which is painted white and serves as a room divider.



Perched or hanging, metal or raffia, bird cages add decorative delight

How to keep 'old' seed so it will grow next year

By Peter Tonge

Weymouth, Massachusetts
At a Christmas church fair in our area recently, I came across a bargain in vegetable seeds. Packets that would normally sell from 40 cents and up were going for 10 cents apiece. So I scooped up half a dozen packages of my favorite varieties and went home well pleased.



Now the question remains: How good will that "old" seed be come planting time?

The answer is pretty good; better, anyway, than some garden stores would have you believe. Moreover, there is a pretty

effective way to keep left-over seed fairly viable for several years. It comes from Dr. James Harrington of the University of California, Davis. A screwtop jar and some powdered milk will do the trick.

Dr. Harrington, a leading specialist in seed storage, worked out the method, at the request of the National Garden Bureau, so that home gardeners might be able to duplicate conditions in commercial seed-storage areas. These are always kept cool and dry.

Heat and humidity, according to seed technologists, are the two most destructive elements in seed storage. In Dr. Harrington's method, the powdered milk and the jar keep the seed dry and a refrigerator supplies the cool temperatures.

There are Dr. Harrington's recommendations:

- Unfold and lay out a stack of four facial tissues.
- Place two heaping tablespoons of powdered milk on one corner. The milk

must be from a freshly opened pouch or box to guarantee dryness.

• Fold and roll the facial tissue to make a small pouch. Secure with tape or a rubber band. The tissue will prevent the milk from sifting out and will prevent seed packets from touching the moist desiccant.

• Place the pouch in a widemouth jar and immediately drop in packets of left-over seeds.

• Seal the jar tightly using a rubber ring to exclude moist air.

• Store the jar in the refrigerator, not in the freezer.

• Use seeds as soon as possible. Discard and replace the desiccant once or twice yearly.

Dried milk is "hygroscopic" and will quickly soak up moisture from the air when you open the bottle. Therefore, be quick about it when you remove seed packets; recap the jar without delay.

Even some short-lived seed varieties such as onion, parsnip, and larkspur would

remain viable for three years if given the treatment from the moment they were bought. Other vegetables would last for many more years still.

Meanwhile, Vermont gardener Dick Raymond suggests testing the viability of left-over seed this way:

Place 10 seeds on three layers of damp paper toweling. Carefully roll up the toweling inside a damp face cloth and cover with a sheet of plastic. Place in a warm spot.

In 6 or 7 days (the seed packets will indicate the germination time) unroll the toweling and see how many seeds have sprouted. If 5 of the 10 seeds have germinated, half of the seed is probably viable. The answer, then, is to sow the seed twice as thickly as is recommended for fresh seed.

Mathematicians will tell you that seeds are too small a sample to guarantee an accurate calculation. That may be so, says Mr. Raymond, "but so far it's proved close enough for me."

Down the Philippine rapids — bring your bathing suit

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pagsanjan, the Philippines
At first sight Danilo is your average Filipino — around 5 feet, 7 inches and slimly built: 130 pounds at the very most. But before the morning is over you have a new appreciation of this wily young man.

He is incredibly strong and skilled with a paddle, as are all those that work the Pagsanjan River rapids, a two-hour bus ride out of greater Manila.

Danilo (his name is spelled out in blue on a white T-shirt) is the skipper and owner of a bangka — a long, dugout-type canoe. In the old days the bangka was a standard freight hauler on the Pagsanjan. Today, though, it is principally used to haul tourists on the arduous trek (arduous, that is, for the two paddlers in each bangka) upstream from the Pagsanjan Rapids (titled to the thundering Pagsanjan falls, then back again in an exhilarating rapid-shooting race downstream. There are nine rapids on the route.

The trip begins leisurely, as a motorized bangka hauls a train of tourist-filled bangkas upstream past village houses perched on bamboo poles, past chattering children playing at the water's edge, and past the occasional water buffalo, contentedly chewing its cud.

Then, where the river narrows and the gently sloping banks give way suddenly to the almost vertical walls of the Pagsanjan gorge, the bangkas unhitch. Now it is each little vessel for itself as the two paddlers battle against a rapidly flowing current. At each set of rapids the two paddlers jump out and haul and push the craft up over rocks and through swirling white water. It's a tough, muscle-straining battle all the way.

Throughout it all, you and your fellow passenger sit back — as relaxed as possible under the circumstances — and exert no effort at all. You get splashed, naturally, but then, like all sensible passengers, you have worn a bathing suit.

In between the rapids you take note of the changing vegetation. The banana have gone. So have most of the coconut palms. Such bushes and trees that cling to the sheer walls are festooned with creepers.

Through it all Danilo and his young partner work at a never-flagging pace.

The return trip, though, is much less exhilarating. Energy-sapping paddling largely gives way to skillful steering. Now the speed of the river propels the craft along: whereas it took better than an hour to go upstream, it takes a quarter of that time to speed down again.

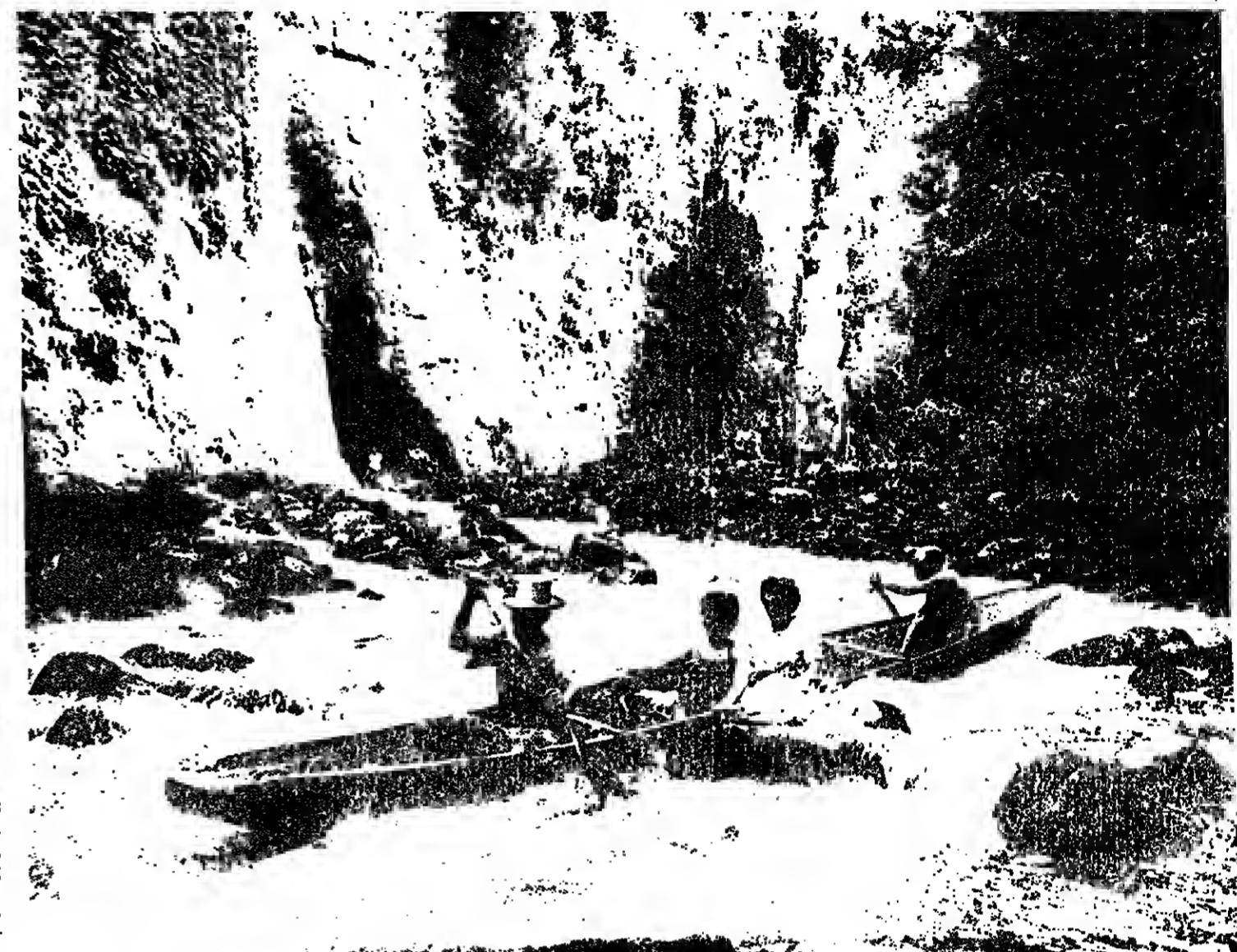
Back where the river flows more slowly you see the ruins of a temple that you're sure must predate the arrival of the Spaniards, which took place more than 400 years ago. But Danilo, who like 85 percent of his countrymen, speaks reasonably good English, says it is a movie set for "Apocalypse Now," a film about Vietnam starring Marlon Brando. It cost \$1 million to build, the well-informed boatman says, and you wonder what hardworking rivermen such as he must think of such a sum.

He and his partner are paid 15 pesos each (a fraction over \$2 per ride by the tourist department). This may earn them half as much again.

But seldom in a week do they operate more than five times and occasionally they may be summoned as few as three times. So their earnings range from perhaps \$10 to \$20 a week.

Out of that they must save for a new boat — a \$300 investment every three to four years.

The boat lasts only three years "if you hang the rocks a lot," says Danilo with a grin.



Pagsanjan Falls: a splash at every turn

Still he earns enough to support his family, he adds. He is married with one young son and plans no more than two children, reflecting the rising acceptance among the young Filipinos of the need to curtail population growth on the islands.

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Back where the river flows more slowly you see the ruins of a temple that you're sure must predate the arrival of the Spaniards, which took place more than 400 years ago. But Danilo, who like 85 percent of his countrymen, speaks reasonably good English, says it is a movie set for "Apocalypse Now," a film about Vietnam starring Marlon Brando. It cost \$1 million to build, the well-informed boatman says, and you wonder what hardworking rivermen such as he must think of such a sum.

He and his partner are paid 15 pesos each (a fraction over \$2 per ride by the tourist department). This may earn them half as much again.

But seldom in a week do they operate more than five times and occasionally they may be summoned as few as three times. So their earnings range from perhaps \$10 to \$20 a week.

Out of that they must save for a new boat — a \$300 investment every three to four years.

The boat lasts only three years "if you hang the rocks a lot," says Danilo with a grin.

bangka have father-son teams, he says. If you are in Manila and wish to ride the Pagsanjan rapids, ask at your hotel for the list of tour operators running buses to the resort. Or write to the Pagsanjan Rapids Hotel, Pagsanjan, the Philippines.

Danilo has worked the rapids for eight years now, ever since he turned 18, the minimum legal age. Retirement is compulsory at 50.

Will he stay on the river that long? He thinks so and toward the end he may have his son as his boating partner. Many of the 200 tourist

tourists have father-son teams, he says. If you are in Manila and wish to ride the Pagsanjan rapids, ask at your hotel for the list of tour operators running buses to the resort. Or write to the Pagsanjan Rapids Hotel, Pagsanjan, the Philippines.

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If you are in Manila and wish to ride the Pagsanjan rapids, ask at

people

Up, up, and away in their beautiful balloons

By Saru Hoogland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
"You are a bird."
"You are the wind."
"It's quieter than anything you've ever experienced."

Hot-air balloonists take off from their backyards, from fields, or from mountaintops with propane burners flaring and families waving.

They slip silently to the sky with thousands of feet of shining red, white, and blue spinner cloth billowing out, brushing the tree tops to start their flight, and touching down gently wherever the wind takes them.

There are only about 1,000 hot-air balloonists in the United States and less than 100 in New England. For most the New England terrain is too rough, the weather too variable, and the winter winds too cold to face handling a balloon. But three of New England's best-known balloonists say they would not live anywhere else.

The only active balloonist in New Hampshire, Benjamin Rogers, flies from a hilltop behind his house. He recalls: "The first time I went up in a balloon there was a light snowfall. It was so quiet I could hear the snowflakes falling on the leaves in the forest below."

"My balloon has been the most profound teacher of anything in my life. It teaches respect for the universe. You feel like the astronauts must on a space flight. You never know where you're going to end up."

"You're aware of how beautiful the earth is. In New England it hasn't been wrecked yet."

Ralph Hall, a former Army pilot and flight instructor, first took up ballooning seven years ago when he was "bored with flying between wings." Since then he has flown a total of more than 1,000 hours using six balloons. He is director of "Professor Hall's Hot Air Balloon School of Higher Learning" in Lexington, Mass.

"After the initial upward surge, as the pilot tries 'hand high' and the ground crew release the gondola, there is no longer any real sensation of movement. You and your balloon seem stationary in space," says Mr. Hall.

"You do not 'ascend' — the ground drops away from you. You do not move forward or sideways — the landscape is slowly unfolded by some unseen hand beneath you."

Clayton Thomas owns the Dingley Dell balloonport and balloon school in Brimfield, Mass. "A balloon is the only way to fly," he insists. "You can get up in a helicopter but you're shaking too much. In a parachute there's no hesitation for you to enjoy the view. A plane is too noisy, and in a glider you're always worried about thermals."

Balloons range in cost from \$4,500 to \$30,000 and are relatively easy to operate. The fireproof nylon cloth which constitutes the "envelope" of the balloon is rolled out on the ground and filled with hot air by the propane gas burners attached to the gondola.

As the air blown into the envelope reaches its two-ton capacity, the balloon rises — lighter than air — until all its 50 to 100 foot height is straight up and yanking at the tether and the ground crew which anchor it to earth.

Balloons are almost as simple today as they were 200 years ago as man's first means of flight. Equipment consists of an altimeter, a thermometer, a descent and ascent rate meter, and a compass.

"How else can you fly 50 feet above the ground at 5 m.p.h. and talk to people?" asks Mr. Hall. "Have you ever looked at a pine tree from the top down?"

Talking to the crowds of people who come running as he looks for a landing spot is the "neatest part of flying" for Dr. Thomas.

As for safety, the pilot must keep careful watch on his equipment and the weather. Because the envelope will not inflate in ground winds of over 5 to 8 m.p.h., the weather often acts as a safeguard for pilots, even if they want to go up in questionable conditions.

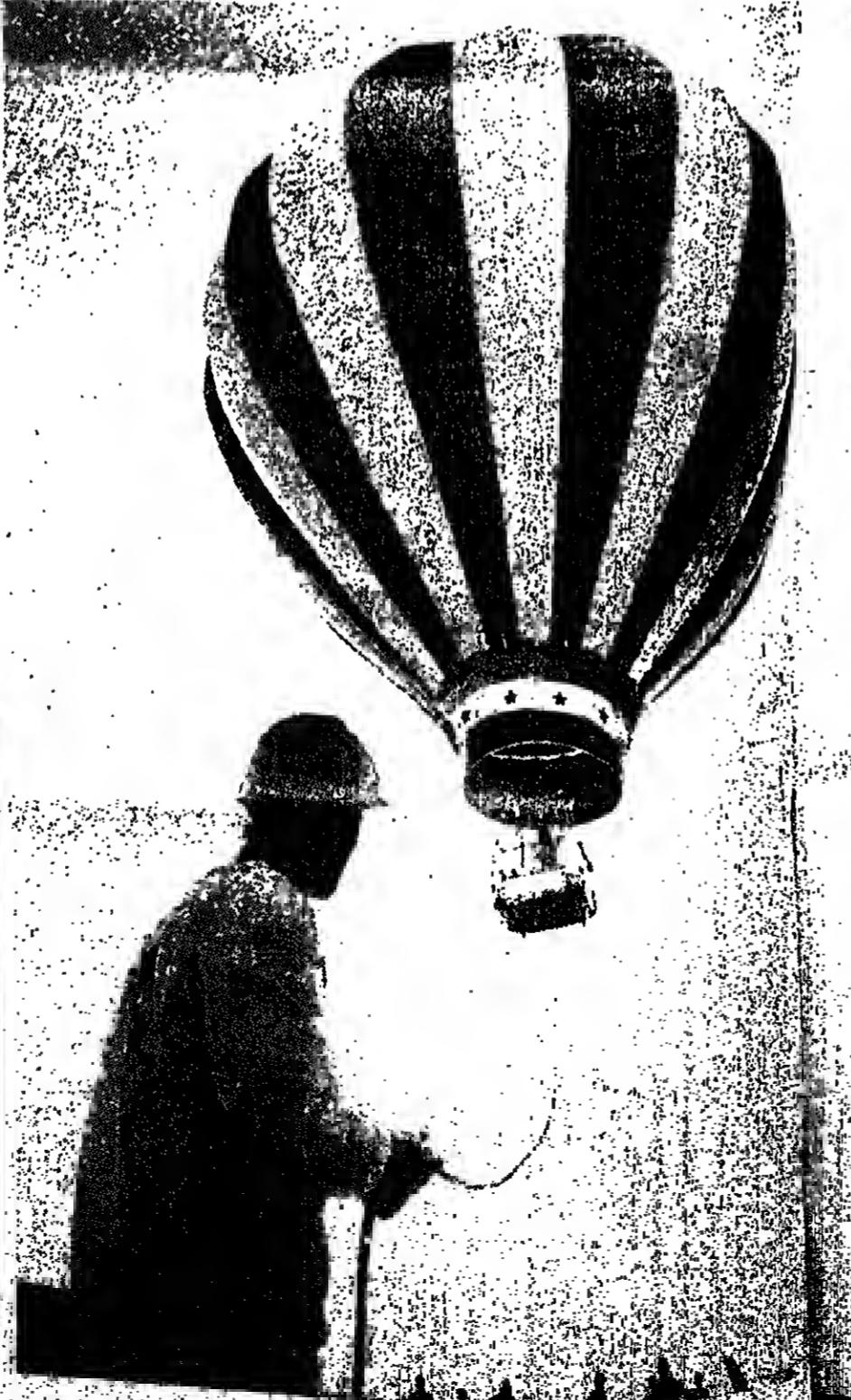
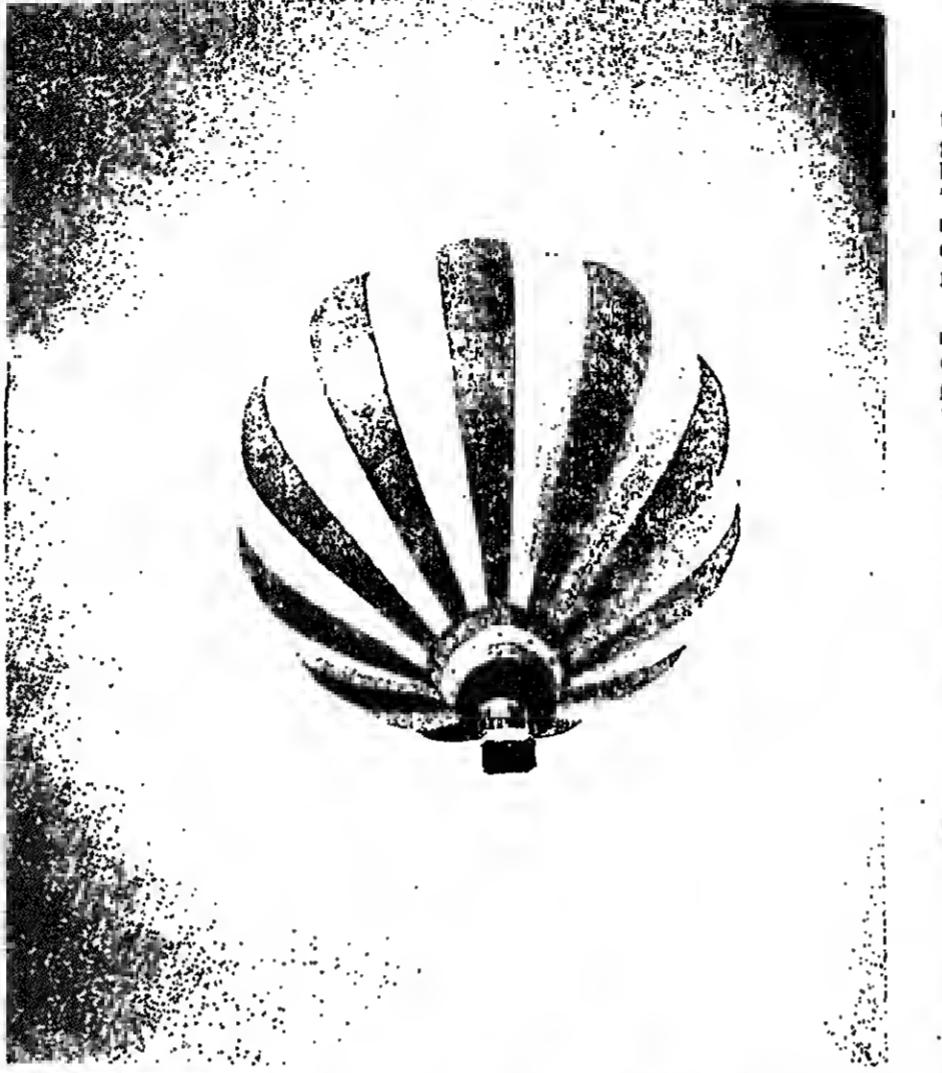
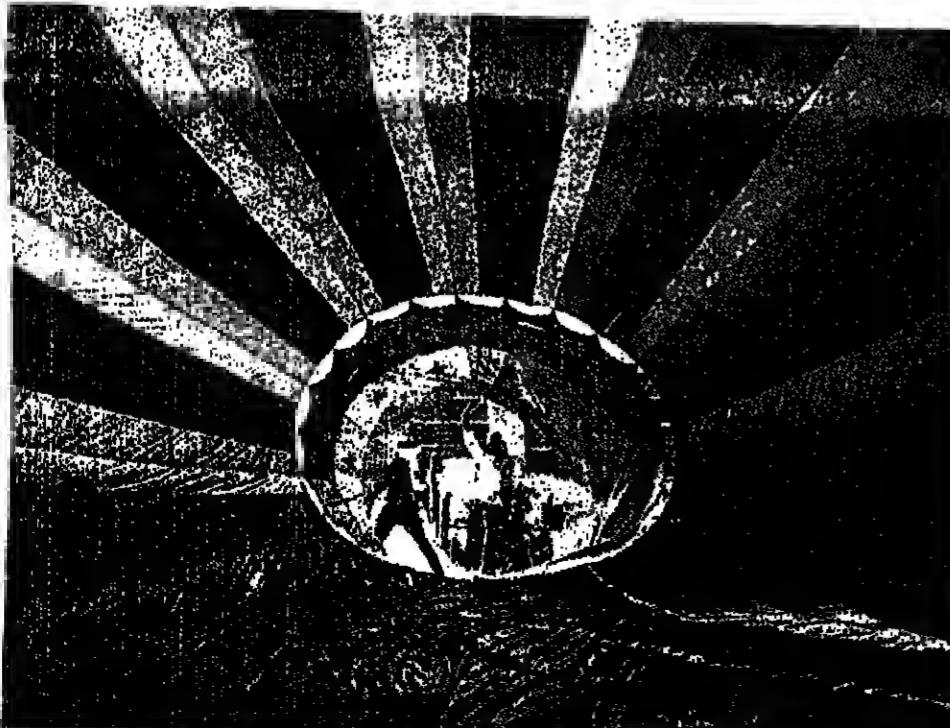
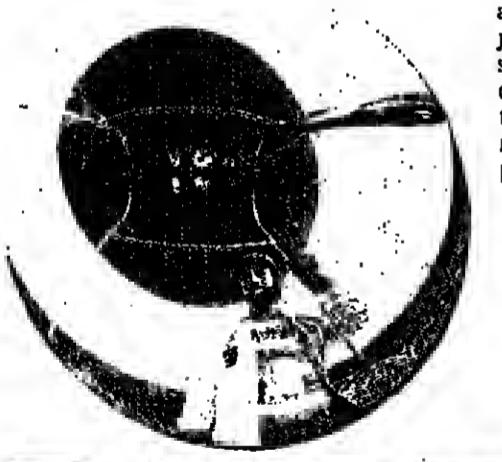
All three balloonists stress that with core danger is minimal. Ballooning takes "no skill just judgment" according to Ralph Hall. "Any fool can turn the heat on. The judgment comes in knowing when."

A licensed balloon pilot must be 16 years of age, have flown 10 hours with an instructor, and have passed a solo flight and a written test.

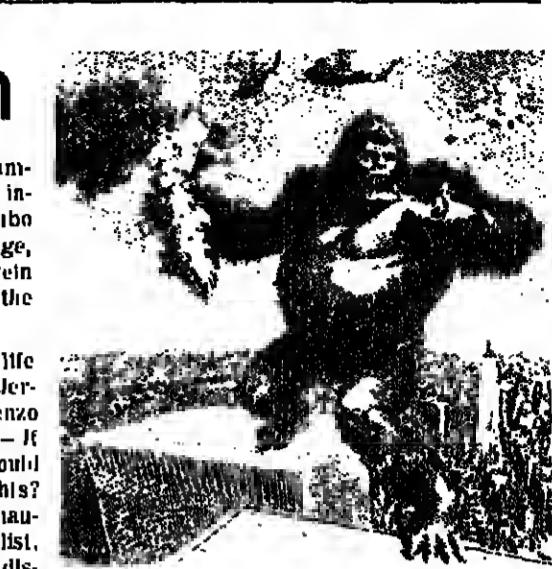
Lessons are expensive, but balloonists consider the payoff priceless: "I was moving along at a good clip. I was bringing my balloon just off the tree tops at about 20 m.p.h. All of a sudden I heard the wind in the pines. But I couldn't feel any wind. Then I realized I was the wind. I was completely at one with the air mass. . . . Ballooning is a way of seeing your place in the universe."

'The only way to fly'

About to cast off (below, right); on the ascent (upper right); beginning inflation of the 'envelope' (below); 'Prof.' Ralph Hall in the gondola (left). Photos by Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer.



arts/books



King Kong: occasionally touching

'King Kong' — surprisingly good fun

By David Sterritt

The beautiful woman stands with hands tied to two large posts. Before her looms a gigantic gate which slowly swings open to reveal a huge, hideous, menacing — gasoline pump. Then the pump gradually rises into the sky and uncovers the unimaginable King Kong (now doing commercials for the Petrox oil conglomerate) entrapped in a tight steel cage.

"There is nothing to fear!" hollers the announcer, a spokesman for Petrox. "The cage is escape-proof! Certified by the New York City government!" Naturally Kong is out in a minute, and the rest was history as far back as 1933, when the original "King Kong" thrilled a world whose collective spine has never quite stopped tingling.

"Frankly, I didn't think we needed a remake of 'King Kong,'" it would be immensely difficult, I reasoned, to improve on the Merlin C.

The all turns out to be elusive, the appr anything but. The Petrox people decide to take

the beginning of a roller-coaster ride.

I must also mention that something very special happens just before the end. Even as the rough beast shuffles toward the World Trade Center, wreaking all kinds of havoc, the movie swings wholeheartedly into its corner. He must be captured, of course, but surely he can't be taken unharmed. When weapons of destruction finally open up on the suddenly vulnerable giant, we join the manic young primateologist in bewailing his fate. The conclusion is less ambiguous than in the original "King," as compassionate and curiously powerful as anything a monster movie has given us.

What lends this nonsense a breath of new life is the self-defeating approach of John Guttierrez's direction. The screenplay, by Lorenzo Semple Jr., goes too far with campy irony — if Kong was lifting you toward his teeth, would you remonstrate about your fear of heights? Or bat your hairy captor with cries of "chauvinist"? But Guttierrez, an action specialist, allows his actors just the right amount of distancing during the most effective scenes, replacing suspense (everyone already knows the plot, except the youngest) with humor and the self-conscious sense of adventure that greets the beginning of a roller-coaster ride.

Chorus Grodin gives a hilariously bravura performance as the portly oilman, with Rene Auberjonois as his bemused assistant. Jeff Bridges is likable as usual as the bearded sea captain, and his son are all invested with identities not their own; the bolder the captain roars the more Jeff assures him he is playing his role to perfection.

Lisa Horwitz gives a beguiling and spirited performance as the Quaker heiress, Lady Amaranth, who refuses to be silenced by joyless conformity. Norman Ridway makes an uproariously sententious sea captain ("The worm of remorse has gnawed at me timbers"), and Patrick Godfrey oozes smarm as the helless's hypocritical steward.

Clifford Williams' direction is fast-paced while getting across O'Keeffe's essential warmth. The stage design by Ralph Koltai moves from country roads to inns and cottages to the Quaker heiress's substantial mansion with the most economical and brilliantly suggestive use of sliding walls, a fence, a chandelier, two chairs and a table.

him home, though not before rescuing a damsel at sea and discovering Kong's total interest for humans. There is some mumbo-jumbo about superstitious natives, a kidnap, a voyage, a rampage, and the climactic climax wherein Kong, a miserable king in New York, plays the dying Benji to a movie star's beauty.

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James Baldwin continues his literary love-hate relationship with America through a remarkable, abrasive, racially oriented commentary on movies from "The Birth of a Nation" to "The Exorcist." Sometimes love-hate has seemed to become simply hate-hate in the years since Mr. Baldwin wrote so eloquently about why he, a black American expatriate, felt impelled to come home. But if hate were all, why would he bother?

No, something of the long-ago boy preacher still breaks through, letting white Americans believe that he is still trying to save them as he grinds their faces into the racial ignorance, sin, and insensibility that obsess him. Sometimes the bitterness is expressed in jarring obscenities, the syntax becomes unexpectedly eratic, and the attacks too sweeping to be plausible. But it will be hard for a reader to see these films in quite the same way again.

It was a young white schoolteacher, Miss Miller, who introduced the Harlem 10-year-old

to books and films, who treated him like a fellow human being: "It is certainly partly because of her, who arrived in my terrifying life so soon, that I never really managed to hate white people. . . . Now Baldwin takes us with him to the movies, linking their distortions, talents, and inadvertent truths to the society for which they were tailored.

— Roderick Nordell

Baldwin scolds U.S. via its film

The Devil Finds Work: An Essay, by James Baldwin. London: Michael Joseph. £3.95.

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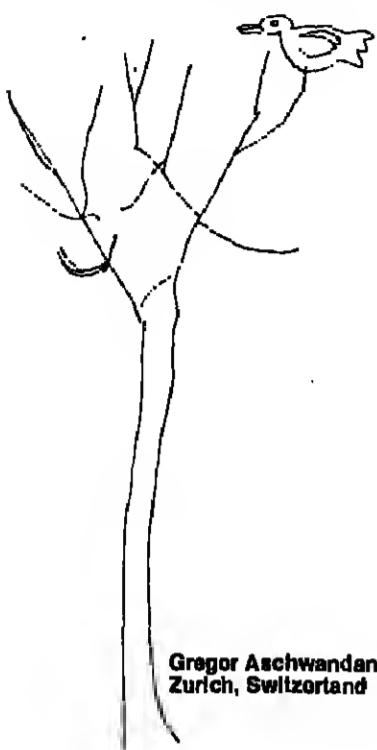
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Watching the birds

I am standing in the rain
In the cold and quiet driveway
Watching the birds fly south
And watching the raindrops
Turn into colors
And disappear in the sun.

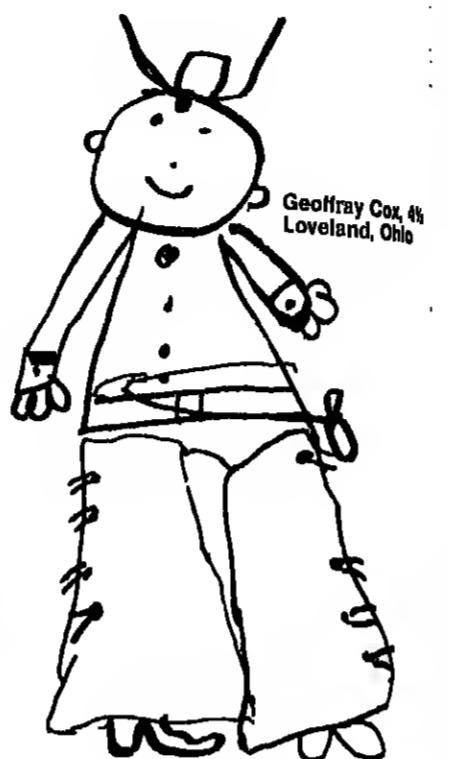
Margaret Hamilton Messervy, 5
Princeton, New Jersey

Gregor Aschwanden, 5
Zurich, Switzerland

Hockey

Hockey is
Smashing, crashing, sloshing fun,
Sticks whacking, skates scraping,
Sweaty head, chilly air,
Goal scoring, and crowd cheering.

Matthew Daly
Burnsville, Minnesota



Things I like

I like telling my bed
and the dance and reading
and the birds and my sister and photo
and all the things to do.
I like to play with my friends.
I like to shop with my mommy
I like all the other fun.

Helan Slag, 1
Johannesburg, South Africa

My shadow

Sometimes slim
and sometimes fat,
It can swim
or wear a hat.
Sometimes it just jumps with glee
because I know it's only me.

Julia Colson, 11
Ventura, California



Pegasus

Horse with the winter mane and crystal tail. How I love to watch you gallop through golden fields of wheat. Dodging trees and rocks. Spreading your wings like a bird in flight. Your head high, your diamond-like eyes glisten in the sunlight. Your silver hoofs shine like stars in the night as you soar to distant lands.

Adam Chacon, 10
Lakewood, Arizona

If a bar of soap could talk . . .

One day a bar of soap got very angry. "I've had it!" he shouted. "Why does every one in this house have to get dirty? I wish —" He was interrupted by a boy coming in to wash for supper. When the boy left, the bar of soap said, "The way they use me, I'll be gone before you can say 'Jack Robinson.' And besides there's only a few scrubs left in me." He took a long pause. "Well," he sighed, "I guess every bar of soap gets used up sometime, but it isn't a time a bar of soap looks forward to. Well, I'll have to give up when I'm gone. I sure would like to meet the bar of soap that's taking my place."

Brad Gildan, 8
Lakewood, Washington

At breakfast

Mornin'.
You should climb a ladder
an inch high
And scoop the moon up
in a coffee cup.

When I was big like you
I went up in a kite
And scooped the moon up
For you, one night.

Gregory John Pina, 3
Newton, Massachusetts
(As spoken by Gregory and written
down by his mother.)

Cinquain on fog

Fog —
Nature's cloak
Blocking all vision,
Denying the eye's penetration;
Mist.

Chris Collett, 12
Atherton, California

Quite a kitty

My cat is fat.
She sat on the mat,
waunting my mother's charming blue hat.

Katie Malcolm, 7
Wellington, New Zealand



The fact of people

People come in different sizes,
And their shapes as well.
People come in different colors,
Like black, white or red.
People have feelings such as hate or
love
That make them feel like a devil or a
dove.
And one main thing that people should
do
Is love other people as other people do.

Dan Bauer, 11
Franksville, Wisconsin

Forest fire!

"Run! Run for your life!
The forest's on fire!
Those careless humans,
They have no right to burn our home."
"Would they like their homes burned?
No! What to do?
They're stronger!
Why did God give them intelligence?
If this is what they do?"
"They don't care,
Just as long as it's not their homes,"
Whisper the animals with their leaf breath.

Kelli Flachell, 12
Fallon, Nevada

Night

Darkness in the evening
Sings a special tune
Sleeping dreams at night time
Morning will come soon.

Kathy Twood, 11
Knoxville, Tennessee

education

Blackboard: the oldest visual aid

By Richard Armour
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cloremont, California
We speak of "visual aids" in education today as if they were something modern, developed of recent years. But there is one visual aid currently employed that was used by teachers many generations ago. Despite ingenious electronic devices, such as the overhead projector, this time-honored visual aid is still in use. In fact it may be the most useful aid a teacher has. It would be difficult indeed to teach without it.

I have in mind the blackboard.

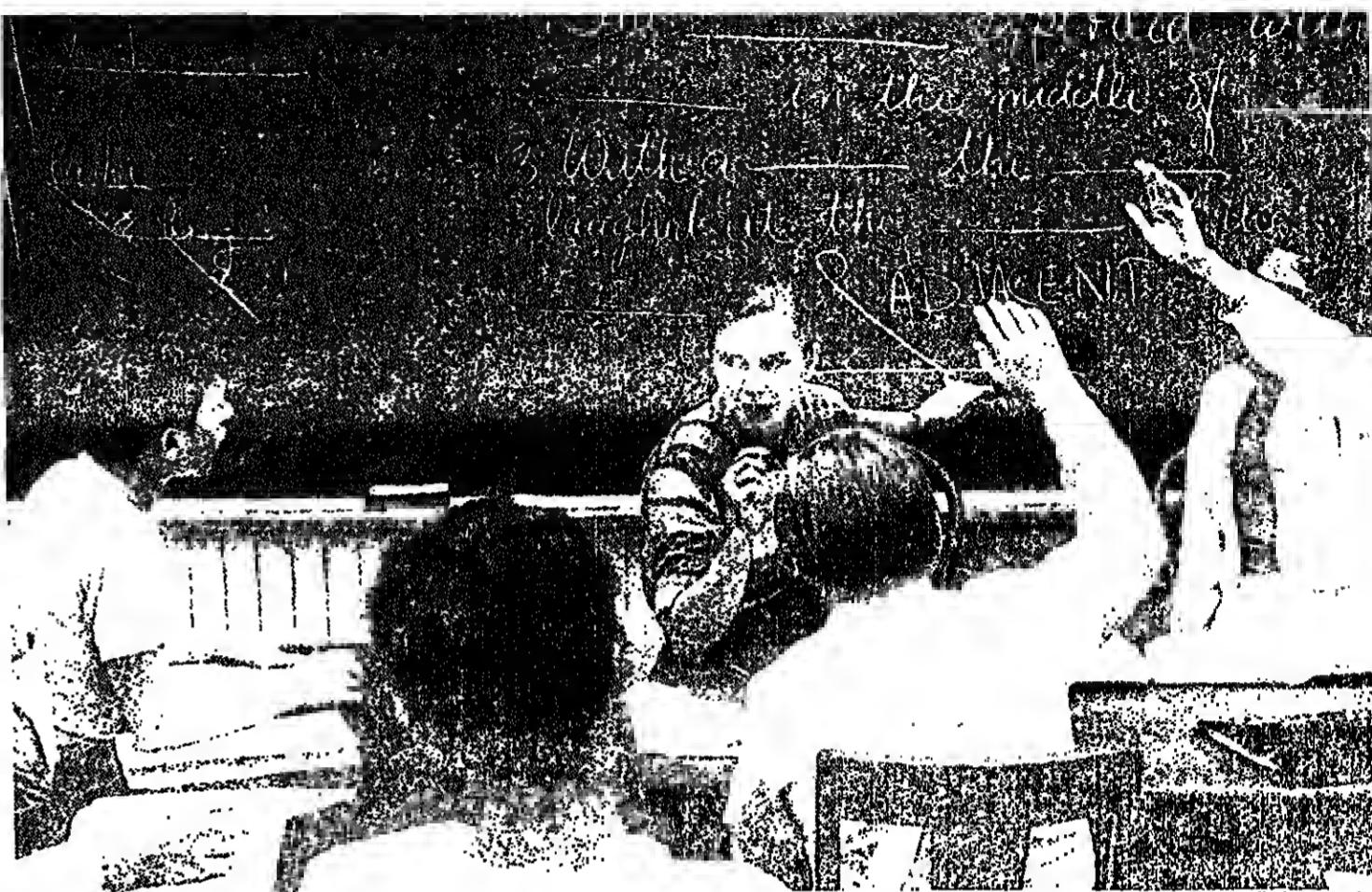
Many "blackboards" today are green, not black, but otherwise they have undergone little change. Chalk is still used for writing, making mathematical figures, or drawing charts or pictures on them. Unlike the blackboard, which as I have said is sometimes a greenboard, chalk is usually white, as one expects it to be. And at the bottom of the blackboard is the familiar ledge where extra pieces of chalk as well as old-fashioned erasers are still to be found.

As in the "old days" (good days and bad), the teacher stands facing the class, with the blackboard in back. If there is need for graphic illustration or "visual aid," the teacher has only to turn around, pick up a piece of chalk, and write on the board a word, a quotation, a numbered series of points, or whatever is pertinent. The teacher then turns around and, with finger or with a wooden pointer, questions, explains, or emphasizes.

A school tour

Recently I visited a junior high school, and two students, a boy and a girl, proudly took me on a tour of its buildings. I saw young gymnasts, aspiring to participate in future Olympics, practicing their handstands and cartwheels and doing their flips and swings on the uneven bars. I saw (and heard) a student orchestra running through the scales and then playing piece, abruptly interrupted by the teacher, acting as orchestra leader, who had heard a sour note.

In one class a teacher had pulled down a map that hid half of the blackboard, but only temporarily. Maps, too, I thought to myself, are visual aids of the oldest kind. But the teacher could only point to certain places where a



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Blackboards have hardly changed at all over the years

teacher was teaching 30 students (in a few instances as many as 50) such subjects as English, history, Spanish, or algebra.

Teachers admired

I felt great sympathy for these junior high school teachers. First there was that "teaching load" of five classes, each containing 30 or more students. Second, and more important, the students in those classes were in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grade, young people in the first stages of adolescence. Coward that I am, such teachers have not only my sympathy but my admiration.

Incredibly, every teacher with whom I talked liked his or her work, thought it exciting, a challenge. Not a one wished to teach students at a pre-adolescent or post-adolescent age. By the way, when a youngster becomes an adolescent is fairly definite — generally in the seventh grade. But when a young person

grows out of adolescence is less certain. I think it can be as late as the sophomore or even junior year in college.

But I come back to the blackboard. I cannot imagine a classroom without one, or a teacher, at whatever teaching level, not making use of a blackboard to clarify, emphasize, or make memorable something being taught.

Perhaps I am affected by nostalgia. I remember falling in love with my teacher when I was in third grade. Among other things, I admired her for being able to write on the board without making the chalk squeak. And I thought she must like me, too, because she let me use erasers on Wednesdays and Fridays, which was one day more than any other boy in the class.

Let more sophisticated visual aids be perfected, and let teachers make use of them. But let us also continue to use, and be grateful for, the old-fashioned blackboard.

Ideal size for a school — about 400 pupils

Can a school be too big? Or too small?

Educational research has not given us a definitive answer to the question of school size, but many thoughtful educators are beginning to question the reasons for schools to have more than 300 or 400 students.

That's right, just 300-400 students. At the present time, few schools are being built, and many buildings are closing out school duty as enrollment shrink. Yet those who are building schools, like Las Vegas, Nevada, are building for more than 1,000 pupils, even for those in the youngest grades.

Efficiency argument

And city school systems after city school systems are attempting to combine enrollments in order, as they argue, to make school plant operation efficient. And throughout rural areas, the trend has continued for two decades to consolidate several small enrollment into one large union school district building.

But are the savings in dollars worth the losses in intimacy and cohesiveness? That is, are schools which are large and possibly less friendly (although "hard" data are missing on this point) unhealthy environments in which to educate children?

Few would want to return to one-room schools, unless there was some way to guarantee that teachers would be trained as Renaissance men and women. But many teachers and administrators, who have worked in small and caring environments, lament the largeness of many United States schools.

Yet a visit to a 1,000-pupil school and a subsequent visit to a school with less than 400 pupils confirm what, as far, is just taabet's room talk.

Schools probably should be a lot smaller.

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OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Who says Arabs should not put up the price?

The latest rise in the price of imported oil has generated in the United States another round of headlines and cartoons presenting Arabs in a wide range of unattractive images. The implication is that they are mischievous, sinister bandits stealing from good Americans who become the innocent victims of Arab greed.

It seems to me that this is a classic case of trying to make someone else the scapegoat for one's own folly.

First of all, what is wrong with raising the price of a scarce commodity when the demand goes up? What American businessman in the position of the Arabs wouldn't do precisely the same? Oil is a scarce commodity. Its supply is limited. At present rates of rising consumption it would all be gone within another 20 to 30 years. The Arabs don't want to run out of oil. It is almost their only resource. Raising the price is one way of trying to stretch out what they have. They are probably foolish to be selling it as fast and as cheaply as they are.

Second, the price of everything they buy from the industrialized countries has gone up. Some Arabs claim it has risen by 25 percent over the last 12 months. This is an exaggeration, and besides, they don't have to buy sophisticated military hardware which is one of the most expensive items on world markets — and with the lastest rising price tags. But the

price of things they buy has probably gone up by more than the 5 percent the Saudi Arabs have added to their posted price. At that rate the Saudis are probably selling their oil more cheaply now than they did a year ago in terms of real values.

Third, the increasing demand for oil is not their fault. They warned all of us back in 1973 when they applied their embargo on oil shipments in retaliation for military aid to their enemy, Israel. The sudden jolt set off a great campaign in the United States to regain American independence. And for a while a lot of people took the matter seriously enough to do a little about it.

In 1974 Americans actually reduced their imports of oil. Partly this was due to mild winter weather. But partly it was done by driving cars more slowly, heating houses and buildings less extravagantly, and in general not wasting quite as much energy as Americans have become accustomed to waste.

Well — that was 1974. In 1975 and 1976 Americans slipped back into their earlier habits. Consumption went up as American oil production went down. Imports increased by roughly two million barrels a day during this last two-year period. Right now, for the first time in his history, the United States is importing almost as much oil (43 percent) as it is producing. It is

getting more, not less, dependent on imported oil. And in the process, of course, it is helping to advance the day when oil will simply run out.

Then there is the Israeli angle to the oil story. Some accuse the Arabs of using oil prices as leverage on the United States to counteract Israeli influence. The Saudis certainly had future peace negotiations in mind when they broke the price front in OPEC and limited themselves to the 5 percent rise. It was a gesture of restraint and goodwill to the new incoming administration in Washington. The Saudis certainly hope that when the time comes Washington will in return put some pressure on Israel to move toward peace terms which the Arabs could accept.

When was the use of economic sanctions ever made illegal? The United States has used them many times in pursuit of its foreign policies. It boycotts Cuba. There is still supposed to be a boycott of Rhodesian products. The U.S. denies most-favored-nation tariff treatment to the Soviet Union in an attempt to coerce it into releasing more Jews. A wheat embargo was tried briefly, until Midwest wheat farmers rebelled. Economic sanctions are a recognized instrument of foreign policy.

The Arabs are at war with Israel. There is a truce at the moment, but there is still a state of hostility between Arabs and Israelis.

Arabs put leverage on Washington is used to the disadvantage of Israel. But Israel uses every form of leverage it possesses on Washington to serve its purposes against the Arabs. There is no reason in logic why the Arabs should not do their best to counteract that leverage. They don't have much except oil. Israel's leverage on Washington far outweighs what the Arabs can do with their oil.

2. The crown was not "stolen by Hungary's pro-Nazi fascists" but was hidden first from the invading Germans by the legal Crown Guard, a group selected for this honor by the Hungarian Parliament in 1922, and again in 1934. At the approach of the Russian troops it was taken out of the country and handed over for safe keeping to a representative of the American government, to be returned when Hungary will be again a free and independent country.

3. As long as Russian troops are stationed in Hungary, and under the protection of these troops a 4.6 percent minority (the Communist Party) is ruling the country following the strict guidelines set by the Kremlin, Hungary cannot be regarded as free and independent. Therefore, the symbol of Hungarian independence should not be returned there, until the Russian troops leave the country, and the Hungarian people are able to exercise their free will through free election as an independent nation.

4. It must also be pointed out that the word "fascist" as well as the fascist organization was established by Mussolini in Italy. There were no fascists in Hungary, only nationalist patriots who have tried to defend their country

COMMENTARY

Readers write

Hungary's crown, loans to Italy, corruption in India

[How and when, three decades after the war, the crown should be returned to Hungary is, of course, open to argument by Hungarians, at home or abroad.]

Landing to Italy

As an American living in Italy and therefore much involved in its everyday affairs, I am deeply troubled by Prime Minister Andreotti's visit to Washington to "create a climate favorable to further loans," as the press here has put it.

Notwithstanding Mr. Andreotti's affirmations that the recent austerity measures adopted and those to follow qualify Italy as a sound financial risk, it is no secret here that these harsh measures have hit those least able to cope with them.

As most Italians know, the government's problems stem directly from the inefficiency, incompetence, nepotism, and patronage which have been rampant for years. The tax dodgers, the flight of capital into Switzerland, the useless government agencies that pay fat salaries, or have not been dealt with at all. The promise for an all-out fight against tax evaders has become a national joke since so far there have been only two cases where heavy fines have been imposed, but considering the immensity of the people involved, these have been reason for further derision.

The bureaucracy and corruption today is as bad as it was in pre-emergency days: one can still manage to get a berth on a train by paying underhand, or one can still get away with major crimes by bribing policemen.

Mrs. Gandhi has kept on postponing the elections, has put the opposition behind bars or has immobilized them, has sent staff abroad to harass free-thinking citizens there, and has made a once independent judiciary a subordinate organization to the government line. Surely such a person should not be compared with Lincoln. There is only one person she can be compared with in recent history — Stalin.

Sammy Tsvart

Mrs. Gandhi and Lincoln

I was surprised to see one of your readers comparing Indira Gandhi with Lincoln. There are a few points that Harinderpal Singh mentioned which need straightening out.

The overseas Hindustan Times, which toos the government line, reports a 14 percent price rise since this March. The money supply has increased by 15 percent, and figures of the inflation rate have been left to your imagination. The truth probably is that the much-publicized zero inflation and price rise phenomenon were due to good weather, which affects the economy, rather than to Mrs. Gandhi.

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Considering what we Americans pay in taxes, surely we have a legitimate reason to ask these countries to clean house before further loans are made? Sunita (Aquila) Italy Lina del Tinto Cutiso

Do people laugh with an accent?

Melvin Maddocks

There is no subject more treacherous to generalize upon than national character — unless, of course, it's humor. The British man of letters, J. B. Priestley, has put both feet in the quicksand by bringing up the double-jerky logic, "English humor" (Stein & Day, \$10.95).

It is all for it, as things turn out, and only farts when he fears "English humor" is being influenced by something dastardly called "American humor," which puts him in such a piffle he doesn't even care to define it.

Well, a writer on humor is probably entitled to preserve his own good humor any way he can. And as a matter of fact, good humor is exactly what Mr. Priestley values most about his "English humor." From Chaucer on, he rules that "English humor" has "some root in affection" and "good sense" and, furthermore, is "tolerant" and full of "enormous zest."

At one point Mr. Priestley describes himself "roaring out" with "affection" and "zest" (you can bet) a song from "The Beggar's Opera" while "round the piano with friends" in this self-portrait one glimpses in action Mr. Priestley's notion of "English humor" — "hearty," "generous," "definitely not sour," as he specifies elsewhere.

Falstaff and Bottom, Sam Weller and Micawber — not to forget Alice through the looking-glass and the owl and the pussycat — all finally seem to take on a Priestley cast until the reader begins to think of the history of English humor in hyphenated terms. Max Beerbohm —

Priestley, P. G. Wodehouse-Priestley, Even Evelyn Waugh-Priestley, who may have become "sour" in the end but started out with "affection," at least as Mr. Priestley rather unimaginatively interprets "Decline and Fall."

He also manages the considerable feat of finding Laurence Sterne almost totally benign, though Jonathan Swift is too much for him. He would like to include him in the gang around the piano, but there is, there can be no Swift-Priestley. And so the poor Dean is excommunicated as a "salrist," a dirty word in the Priestley vocabulary.

Mr. Priestley is not the first to discover a remarkable resemblance between the sense of humor of those he admires and his own. Biographers of Gogol and Chokhov solemnly describe "Russian humor" in terms that seem to apply to their own theories more than their subjects. And when it comes to "American humor," how astonished writers on Mark Twain are to find their men sniping at just the targets they would snipe at — if only they were funny and talented themselves.

"Irish humor" is perhaps the most ethnically dangerous topic of all, next to the Polish joke. One can imagine Mr. Priestley finding Irish humor full of zest and affection too. Other readers, as with Dickens, might

find a melancholy and a bite to their "Irish humor" — to so-called comedies like Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" and T'Gorse's "Inno and the Peacock."

And here may be where the significant distinctions in humor occur — according to temperament rather than national boundaries. The Priestley faction, taking "Tom Jones" as their model, prize humor as the celebration of life. Their leg-slapping laughter, their perennially high spirits, vote their approval of the jolly way the world goes. "Gusto" is the word. These are the Sunshine toys.

On the other hand, there are the Deadpans. The Deadpans are not so thrilled by human existence. It not only looks a little ridiculous in them but it makes corrupt and ill-intended — rather gaudily as farce go. Laughter for the Deadpans comes from the throat rather than the belly. Laughter for the Deadpans is less sunshine than purging fire. Laughter for the Deadpans is not so much a social act (no more chorus for "Beggar's Opera") as a solitary exercise at keeping one's sanity.

Viewed in these terms, there is no "right" humor, no "wrong" humor — only different necessities, different needs. Still, this perception will not prevent anybody from behaving as politically about humor as about anything else — which should be enough to make the rest of us double up on the spot if we have any sense of humor at all.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

A question of horse sense

By John Gould

When a survey proved that children today are not so well taught as those of ten years ago, the newspapers (etc.) easily found a professional educator to comment. He said to pay no attention; this is not important. I am accordingly paying no attention, and deem the matter unimportant, but I am wondering about the validity of an opinion by one involved. I suspect all schoolteachers think all schoolteachers are excellent people, a frolic of humankind and not entirely an academic oddity. I am also wondering about the capacity of the news-gathering fraternity when the pros and cons of an issue can both be had from the same unblashed source.

Aaron Matthews had a son in whom he was well pleased, and our community had many stories about Aaron's unshakable approval of his offspring. On one occasion he was telling a stranger, "Yessir — I looked up and there was that boy of mine tooting those great horseplay. Otherwise, he felt, he would get his teeth pulled."

The stranger asked, "How old is your boy, Mr. Matthews?" "Twenty-eight."

That "Matthews boy" was not otherwise accounted extraordinary around town caused no noticeable diminution in his father's esteem. It was even thus.

In the old days, the Gypsies came through Maine trading horses. The black aris and devous bandishments in the lore of these wandering people were not to the fore then; the Gypsies with their strings of horses behind the wagons of the caravans were welcome, and when it came to horses a Gypsy was reliable. This did a service by bringing new blood lines into the region, and farmers who needed some kind of mule beller would wait for the Gypsies. My grandfather, who was not above speaking well of his own faults, never tried to con a Gypsy, and when he and the chief scooped in the dooryard to haggis, Grandfather descended from his usual trading casuistry to be an honest as the chief. It was, he said, the best policy. Otherwise, he felt, he would get his teeth pulled.

Asa saw no problem with that — don't let him loose. So after haggling the price, agreed to trade and Asa handed over the money. "Now," said Asa, "what's his fault?"

Gramps had counted the money and put it into his pocket. He said, "He ain't no good, let you catch him."

So there are times when those close

relations need not be dishonest to their

horses. (Moral.)

1 am deeply disturbed and embarrassed by the recent article by Eric Bourne entitled "Will Jimmy Carter keep Stephen the Good's crown?" The article is inaccurate:

1. There was no Hungarian king called "Stephen the Good." He was a Polish king, Hungary's first king is being referred to as "Saint Stephen" in the history books.

2. The crown was not "stolen by Hungary's pro-Nazi fascists" but was hidden first from the invading Germans by the legal Crown Guard, a group selected for this honor by the Hungarian Parliament in 1922, and again in 1934.

3. As long as Russian troops are stationed in Hungary, and under the protection of these troops a 4.6 percent minority (the Communist Party) is ruling the country following the strict guidelines set by the Kremlin, Hungary cannot be regarded as free and independent. Therefore, the symbol of Hungarian independence should not be returned there, until the Russian troops leave the country, and the Hungarian people are able to exercise their free will through free election as an independent nation.

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Joseph C. Harsch

A fiasco in intelligence

According to current news reports President-Elect Jimmy Carter will find on his desk when he comes to Washington a radically revised estimate of the military capabilities and intentions of the Soviet Union toward the United States.

According to the revised estimate, the Soviets are driving not for equality but for superiority and this drive, unless promptly and adequately countered, could lead to a disaster for the world position of the United States and its allies.

The change in estimates, it is reported, is regarded as a tremendous victory for the "hawk" faction in the defense community in Washington.

This is the surface of a fascinating story about the gathering and use of intelligence in Washington. The story dates back to 1951 when the new Eisenhower administration was settling into the management of American affairs.

At the Central Intelligence Agency, then in its infancy, the new director, Allen Dulles, accepted a recommendation that a group of eminent outside experts be employed to check over the estimates prepared within the agency.

This system was closed down at the end of the first Nixon administration, some say because it seemed to have outlived its usefulness.

Others think it was killed by Henry Kissinger because he could not control it and because its estimates sometimes failed to support or justify his policies.

In 1976 George Bush, the new CIA director,

decided to revive the system by preparing the latest version of estimates on the Soviet Union and its capabilities and intentions. But he decided on one change in its character. Instead of picking experts noted for their objectivity he deliberately picked a panel of persons chosen for their dissent from the general line of thinking inside the government's own intelligence community. He called the panel a kangaroo court of outside critics all picked for one point of view.

Mr. Bush could have obtained balance had he picked his "competitive panel" equally from "hawks" and "doves." Or he might have had two outside panels, one of "hawks" (as he did) and the other of "doves" (which he did not). That would have bracketed the work of the intelligence experts of government by both types of outside influence.

As a result, when Mr. Carter starts his work on national strategy he will have in front of him National Strategy Memorandum 246 which has been heavily influenced by the "hawks" but untouched by "doves." And when it comes to the ensuing debate in Congress and in the public press the "hawks" will have an advantage they could not otherwise have enjoyed.

The effect is to give new weight in the upcoming debate on military policy to the views of those who do have a "vested interest" in foreign and military policy. According to Mr. Cline, currently director of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, Mr. Bush's experiment in the "competitive" experiment "subverted" the process of arriving at national estimates. He called the panel a kangaroo court of outside critics all picked for one point of view.

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Market prospects also look brighter in Japan. Tassis on the Cabinet level will be held in Tokyo soon.

Under pressure from Japanese beef producers, Tokyo had reduced meat imports — of which Australia is the main supplier — to 20,000 tons for the second part of 1976. But Australians now hope for an increased quota of about 45,000 tons for the first half of 1977. They may not get all they want, but the Japanese have already agreed to some increase.

Although higher prices and additional export sales do not mean that prosperity is just around the corner for the sheep grower and cattle producer, the seemingly hopeless and heartbreak of the recent past appears to

be over. Television viewers no longer are shocked by pictures of farmers shooting their cattle in drought-affected areas. In fact, farmers have begun to restock their flocks and herds.

Wheat growers will receive a first advance this year of \$1.80 a bushel. Prospects are good for the sole of the cattle crop.

As for dollar devaluation — it has brought a windfall to all farmers who produce for the export market.

In human terms, all of this means that once again farmers will have enough to feed and clothe their family. Wives will be able to stay at home and look after the children instead of seeking work in the shrinking labor market.

Already a substantial number of farmers who look outside work themselves, leaving their wives to manage the farms, are returning home.

cattlemen could only stay on their farms thanks to government loans.